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ARMY JOURNAL

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VOLUME XXXVI—NUMBER 9.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1836.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1889.

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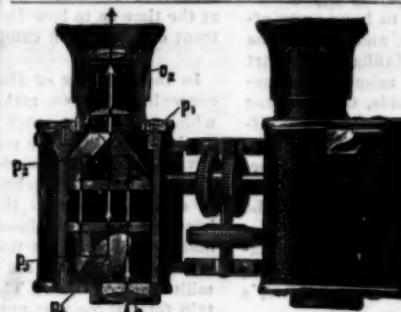
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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1898.

There have been some absurd stories in connection with the return of Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V., from Manila, enterprising men of the dailies assuming all kinds of reasons, and amusing the public with some choice bits of sensational gossip. What really did happen was this: In the settlement of the Philippine questions, President McKinley considered it of vital importance that one officer thoroughly conversant with all affairs at the islands should go to Paris, and another officer come on at once to Washington, where he could be consulted at length on the many details of the situation, which it would be impossible to cover by cable. Gen. Merritt was ordered to Paris, and Admiral Dewey was cabled to hasten to Washington. The Admiral, however, did not want to leave Manila, as he considered it imperative that he remain there, and cabled the President to this effect. It was then decided to let Admiral Dewey remain at Manila, where he so ably holds the key of the situation. It was necessary, however, to have some officer come without delay to Washington, and a cable was sent to Gen. Greene to return from Manila and report at Washington at the earliest possible moment for consultation on affairs relating to the islands, Gen. Greene having a full knowledge of the various phases of the different questions. It is hoped that when Admiral Dewey does finally see his way clear to leave Manila for home, he may be allowed to come around the Horn, and into the port of New York. While a grand welcome will be given the Admiral and his officers and men at whatever port they may be ordered to, New York has greater facilities for a grand entertainment than any other port, and we understand that many men of Admiral Dewey's fleet desire to come to New York.

Admiral Sampson and the officers of his squadron appear to have found the monitors very much out of place in the company of the faster vessels under their command. They were obliged to tow them and there was endless difficulty with the breaking of tow lines. "Had the sea been rough, or had the enemy appeared at this juncture," says Admiral Sampson, "the squadron would have been in a much better position for an engagement had the monitors been elsewhere. Subsequently, when engaging the batteries of San Juan, it was evident that their shooting was very bad. Owing to the quick rolling

of these vessels, even in a very moderate sea, they were unable to fire with any degree of accuracy." The monitors in our service repeated the experience of the Greeks with their torpedo boats and showed that the efficiency of the most powerful squadron may be reduced seriously by the presence of a few laggards. One slow boat in the Japanese fleet compelled the Admiral to arrange an order of battle and conduct the fight so as to protect her. The well recognized principle of equality of speed in the ships of a fleet receives new enforcement whenever it is departed from, and that will occur occasionally until old and slow vessels are swept into the boneyard and sold and navies are made over new.

In his report of the attack on the marines at Guantanamo, Admiral Sampson says: "Surg. Gibbs killed, apparently accidentally, by our own men." The punctuation would make it appear that the Admiral had doubts as to whether Surg. Gibbs was not purposely shot by our own men. Transposing the sentence in accordance with the meaning, as indicated by the punctuation, it would read: "Surg. Gibbs killed by our own men, apparently accidentally." If this is not what the Admiral meant to say his punctuation should be corrected. The Admiral's statement explains the doubt which arose at the time as to how Dr. Gibbs could have been killed in front of his tent in camp.

In the defences of Havana the idea of fighting from concealed trenches, rather than behind an embankment, which we saw so much of at Santiago, has been developed very fully. The rock is a coral limestone easily excavated and the trenches cut in it are well masked. Whether such intrenchments are better suited to the use of smokeless powder than the old form which left the heads of the men relieved against the sky line is for our officers to decide, but their uniform use in Cuba indicates that they represent the deliberate conclusion of Spanish military judgment. The fortifications are said to contain forty-three new guns of the Hontoria and Ordonnez types.

Official views of the Spanish war and its management do not tally with those of the sensational press. The death rate in the camps is said to be less than in paved cities, the percentage of soldiers' letters returned to the Dead Letter Office is less than in the regular mail service of the country.

An English paper says: "Every schoolboy believes himself to be fed worse than a convict, and makes a point of living largely upon the unwholesome produce of

the tuck shop." In which respect the schoolboy largely resembles the untrained Volunteer of both England and America, who appears to think that the Government is expressly organized to gratify his whims.

The "Medical News" ascribes the disease in the camps of instruction to "Falstaffian Adjutant Generals, camps located for reasons other than military or hygienic, and finally camps dirty beyond the power of the Surgeons to control." It says: "An adjutant General, so ignorant of the duties of his office that he assumed command of a portion of the National Guard while a ranking officer was present could be expected to do no better. The recruits should have been retained in the armories until such time as they could be properly equipped. The time might have been profitably employed in setting-up drills and instruction."

So far as we can learn, range finders were but little used during our war with Spain, and the "Militär Wochenschrift" is of opinion that they will be found of little value during an action, as prominent and well defined objects are not often to be found. But even where numbers of such points exist, the difficulty consists, not in finding the distance of this or that tree, house, or chimney, but of this or that firing line or battery, especially with smokeless powder. Errors of estimation in judging the distances of infantry at ranges varying from 700 to 1,125 m. were found to lie between 4.7 and 28.5 per cent. of the distances, giving an average of from 16 to 17 per cent., or roughly one-sixth. It also appears that of 1,000 shots fired by infantry with the sights raised for 1,200 m., 12 bulletts will, on the average, strike the ground at between 700 and 800 m., the figures for each successive distance of 100 m. being 37, 87, 153, 203, 205, 155, 87, 37 and 12. Under favorable circumstances, against a line of infantry standing up in which each man occupies a front of one meter, a percentage of hits of 1.6 may be expected, and against artillery .75. It will be observed that a depth of 400 m. is fairly well swept by fire, but having regard to inevitable errors in estimating ranges, General Lauglois recommends that in long range firing over 1,000 m. the sights should be elevated for ranges differing 300 m. and not merely 200 m. as the present French regulations enjoin.

In his annual report Capt. Chas. L. McCauley, Quartermaster, 1st Marine Battalion, criticizes the Lee 6-mm. Navy rifle. The trigger spring breaks very easily, the follower breaks at the hinge rivet, and the elevator spring when kept in position 10 or 12 hours, as was the case with the outposts and pickets, every night. The extractor springs, even the new and heavier ones, were

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This will stand as the authoritative history of his regiment as a fighting machine, as well as being a vivid narrative, with numerous anecdotes showing the individual bravery of his men. He was personally acquainted with numbers of them, both plainsmen and city-bred riders.

The full announcement of the Magazine for '99, in small book form (cover and decorations by Henry McCarter), will be sent upon application.

THE NOVEMBER SCRIBNER contains articles by RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, on "The Porto Rico Campaign"; Capt. F. E. CHADWICK, on "The Navy in the War"; JOHN R. SPEARS, on "Torpedo Boats in our War with Spain"; Senator LODGE'S "Story of the Revolution—The Seige of Yorktown"; a very bright article by ADA CONE, on "The Woman's Paris"; the concluding chapters of "The Workers," by WALTER WYCKOFF, and many others.

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Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
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THE DECEMBER SCRIBNER contains a notable article by The Rt. Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, on "America and Colonial Expansion"; "In the Rifle Pits," by RICHARD HARDING DAVIS; "The Taking of Manila," by Capt. T. BENTLEY MOTT; Senator Lodge's "Story of the Revolution" (conclusion); "A Mimic War Correspondence," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON; three striking short Stories, and numerous rich illustrations, including 16 pages in color, by MAXFIELD PARRISH.

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not equal to their work and over 800 had to be replaced during the campaign. The gas check was sometimes insecurely riveted and became detached or broken off. The firing pin locking device was too dangerous to be used. The trigger guard being open at the bottom, easily collects sand and dirt, which throws the seat spring out of place and necessitates taking the gun apart to replace it. The rear sight is marked for a 135-grain bullet, whereas the one furnished weighs only 112 grains. The front sight should be narrower and sharper. In moments of excitement there is liability of the bolt being pulled out entirely and there is danger of losing the extractor and spring in high grass or sand. This is a formidable list of objections, and to them is to be added the caliber. The Army and Navy should certainly have the same gun, and this is a matter in which the Army is entitled to precedence. The Navy should not have rejected their gun without being able to present very much better reasons for taking the gun they have than any they have yet offered.

Admiral Sampson says that on reaching Santiago he found the squadron drawn up in column west of the port. This indicates an interesting difference between his tactical plan and Admiral Schley's. We believe the latter proposed a formation in line ahead, cruising up and down past the mouth of the harbor. If Cervera had gone straight to sea, west of our wing vessels, our ships might have run the risk of firing into each other and perhaps have got jammed up. A column of moving vessels would have been prepared to follow the enemy which ever way he went. Practically we look upon the choice between the two formations as somewhat theoretical for the effects of our fire upon the enemy's ships were so prompt that it is difficult to estimate what the result of different tactics on the part of Cervera would have been.

The Holland submarine boat has been cruising again in New York Harbor and has thrown a torpedo successfully from her submerged tube. It is a pity this vessel could not have been brought into action at Santiago. That was a clean cut case of torpedo and mine protection under circumstances that made the removal of the mines difficult. The land defences were so placed that the work could hardly have been done without the loss of at least one vessel and a ship sunk in the channel would close it. We have heard that a Volunteer crew from the torpedo fleet were ready to take the Holland boat in and it would have been interesting to know whether they could have accomplished anything. Young officers in the Navy were rather inclined to take the thing up and if they had been given a chance there are many bright ones who would have been able to get the best out of her.

Army orders this week show that what are called "political" appointments merely because they are of well-known men or the sons of distinguished fathers, do not carry with them an unusual immunity from the attentions of mustering out officers. Lieut. Col. Astor, Capt. Alger and Capt. McMillan, all appointed to the Army from civil life, were mustered out of service this week by order of the War Department. Col. Astor was on Gen. Shafter's staff at Santiago and did good service. Capt. Alger was with Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, where he was taken ill and invalided home. Capt. McMillan is a son of Senator McMillan, of Michigan, and saw some little service, too.

Gen. Stanton, Paymr. Gen., U. S. A., feels much encouraged by the progress made in paying off the Volunteer troops. Although it has been most evident to all connected with the Army that the force of the Pay Department was entirely inadequate after the breaking out of the war to meet the demands of such a large Army, officers are uniting in praise of the work done under the direction of General Stanton. Since the War Department ordered the first reduction in the Volunteer Army, the duties of the Paymasters have been nearly doubled, but there has been little or no complaining by the men. All are receiving their pay in due time and officers and men feel sure that if delay occurs it is due to some excellent cause and will not be of unnecessary duration.

Every precaution will be taken by the War Department to guard against further outbreaks among the Indians and sufficient garrisons will be maintained at all Army posts where Indian reservations exist. An order has been issued directing the 6th Regular Infantry to go from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. This regiment will relieve the 1st Texas Volunteers, which will be mustered out of the service.

By a new order all officers who enter the British Army after December 1 will in case of voluntary retirement with pay be liable for service in the militia. We heard the other day a suggestion that the Military Academy at West Point should be doubled in capacity and graduates for whom there were no vacancies should be bound to serve in the National Guard. Such a step would have value, of course, but it does not show how an efficient military force can be made out of men who spend the whole day in business and take military instruction only in a kind of night school with almost no practice.

The Krupp armor is as successful in England as here, but the behavior of the English article is somewhat different from ours if we may judge by the performance of an 11.8 plate recently tested. The plate was made by Cammell and treated by the Krupp-Harvey process. Three Holtzer armor-piercing projectiles, each weighing 720 pounds, were fired from the 12-inch B. L. gun with striking velocities of about 1,800 feet per second, developing energies of over 17,000 tons. All three projectiles were completely broken up, the penetrations into the plate being in each instance under 4 inches. The plate was perfectly free from cracks after the first and second rounds, and only one fine line was observed after the

third round from the point of impact to the upper edge of the plate. It will be remembered that we tried our 12-inch gun against a Krupp-Harvey plate a little under 12 inches thick, and with 1,883 feet got eight and a half inches penetration. With 1,720 feet velocity the penetration was five and a half inches, and with 2,022 feet the shot went clear through. None of our shot was broken up, but the first and second were distorted. Our plate was not cracked in the least. These differences indicate that the English and we are aiming at different results in plates, but the differences may be due to lack of experience in manufacture of the new armor.

Special rewards to proficient cadets have never formed part of the system at West Point, and favors of that kind would probably meet with strong objection from officers unless they were combined in some way with the cadet's improvement in military knowledge. There is one suggestion which may be worth consideration in planning the greater West Point. During the last half century this country has come into possession of certain famous battlefields, the operations on which have become the subject of instruction and the theme of text books. It would not be derogatory to the high spirit of cadet stimulus and responsibility which is guarded so jealously at the Academy, if those who win most approval for soldierly conduct or aptitude for military study should be given a moderate allowance of money, and sent to study, after graduation, some of the fields on which their predecessors fought. Half a dozen cadets could be rewarded yearly in a way that would be entirely professional and suitable.

The volunteer efforts to aid our sick soldiers during the past few months have been in a line with the efforts of a similar nature during our Civil War, when, as is estimated, seventy millions of dollars were voluntarily contributed by the people of the Northern States alone in aid of the Sanitary Commission and other organizations for the relief of suffering among our Volunteer troops, and similar contributions in like proportion were offered to the Confederate cause. In fact, there was hardly a village or neighborhood so insignificant or indifferent that it did not have its "Sewing Society" or "Aid Society," or "Relief Association," or benevolent organization under some other name, whose special purpose was to furnish needed and otherwise unobtainable supplies for our Armies in the hospitals and in the field. Indeed it was these myriad little springs of neighborhood labor and self-sacrificing benevolence that kept full the great national reservoir of charity which the Sanitary Commission or similar organizations distributed with such lavish generosity. Among the most successful means of raising money were the great sanitary fairs which, during the years of 1863 and 1864 and 1865, were held from one end of the country to the other. Even the children joined in the work. Little girls held fairs on their own doorsteps. Boys raised for the soldiers that were suffering with scurvy, patches of onions, which, according to Gen. Grant, conquered Vicksburg, and the children all over the country joined in blackberry picking to furnish a healing cordial and tonic for the sick soldiers.

Ordnance officers of both services should consult with a gentleman known to "Arms and Explosives" who says: "I have up my sleeve a form of siege gun which, actuated by powder, would throw a shell twenty miles or more." This, however, is nothing to an electrical gun which this gentleman has, also "up his sleeve." It is to have a muzzle velocity of 6,000 feet and throw shells from Key West to Havana, which would have saved us lots of trouble in this war. "You ask how I'm going to get the required velocity electrically. Well, it is perhaps not easy, but it can be done. All I want is a corking big long solenoid, built in sections, and the sections energized successively, so as to pull on and continuously accelerate a core inside, the core being the shell itself. Do you see what a simple thing that amounts to? The shell would start very gently from a state of rest, and suffering no shock whatever, could be filled with gunpowder and a percussion fuse." He proposes a gun 100 feet long, using a current of 95,000 amperes, which at 3,000 volts would give 380,700 horse power, which would have to act for only one-fifteenth of a second. The gun would cost a million, but be strictly cheap at the price, for it would cost only 35 cents to discharge it and if the loading arrangements were right, could fire so fast that a second shell could be started before the first left the muzzle.

The British used Lyddite shells in Egypt and found them so satisfactory that orders for several thousand have been given. This explosive takes its name from Lydd, an experimental and practicing station in Kent. It is one of the explosives upon which Eugene Turpin, the French inventor of "world beaters," worked. It is simply picric acid melted and poured into a shell where it is supplied with a strong detonator, under the action of which it has an explosive force above the strongest dynamite or gunpowder. Its weak point is that in contact with the metal walls of the shell it forms unstable compounds which make its carriage or even quiet preservation dangerous. The English must have found some way of overcoming this difficulty. Picric acid mixed with gunpowder dissolved in ether and formed into cartridges is the Mellinite which is so much prized in France. So we find that the two nations on opposite sides of the Channel putting their trust in the same explosive. Picric acid has been known for a century, and we have seen enough of it in an innocent drug store in New York to blow up the whole block. The shells in which it is loaded have their fuse holes at the nose, and are cast thick at the base, in order to lessen the effect of the gun's discharge on the explosive contents of the shells. Careful instructions are issued governing the handling of these and other explosive projectiles. The Lyddite shells seem to be looked upon as especially risky and they are all painted yellow.

The question whether the Dum Dum or other upsetting bullet shall be used in warfare between civilized armies is one of the important military questions of the day. With it the great advantages of very small caliber can be retained without losing the stopping effects of the larger bullets. We have the .30 Krag and the .24 Lee already in the service, and if we take the Mauser in preference to either, as there is vague talk of doing in deference to the impressions which some officers received of its good work in Cuba, we shall still have a small caliber, .27 inch, or perhaps less. If a war takes place without a decision against the upsetting bullet it is probable that it would be used, not that it kills more but that the wounds it makes are too serious to allow the wounded to take themselves to the rear without help, which may be a greater immediate injury to the enemy than a fatal casualty. If there is an advantage to be obtained by any means that is not forbidden by international agreement the mere fear that the enemy will employ it will compel each combatant to use it. There were repeated reports that

the Spaniards in Cuba often rubbed the point off the hard case of their bullets, giving them the upsetting quality and when the medical reports are made up we hope to know what the result was.

The army of Spain includes four double battalion regiments of sappers and miners, so that, as is the case in the French army, there is one regiment of engineers to each Army Corps. Of these four regiments the first is stationed at Logrono, the second at Madrid, the third at Seville, and the fourth at Barcelona. A fifth, or pontoon regiment, stationed at Saragossa, possesses this distinctive characteristic that all the men not carried in the wagons are mounted. The pontoon material is in iron, and is, with some modifications, modelled upon that in use in the Danish army. Besides the above there is also a telegraph battalion, consisting of eight field and four mountain sections, with headquarters at Madrid, and a railway battalion of four companies, for the practical instruction of which the State has taken up the working of a short railway line, nearly seventy miles long. Two "topographical companies" are entrusted with the compilation and revision of maps, charts, and plans, of all Spanish territory, and more particularly of fortified places. A military balloon company, stationed at Guadalajara, in addition to its aerostatic duties, is charged with the maintenance of the Spanish military carrier pigeon service. The four regiments of sappers and miners above mentioned, and the pontoon regiment, each dispatched a battalion of 450 men to the island, and the telegraph battalion sent one company, which, under the exigencies of war service, gradually increased to a battalion.

Professor James A. Woodburn, of the Indiana University, has reprinted with notes under the title, "The American Revolution" (Appleton & Co., New York), those chapters from Lecky's history of England in the Eighteenth Century which relate to America. An English view of the Revolution is valuable to every American reader. The mere contrast with the treatment of the subject by our native historians is full of suggestion and interest, but in reading these chapters again we cannot say that the English historian's view impresses us as being more fair or better informed than the American view. We wish that Prof. Woodburn had added to his notes an inquiry into the number of troops brought to this country and the number appearing at different times in the Continental ranks.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., was married, Oct. 24, at the Savoy Hotel, London, to Miss Laura Williams, daughter of Mr. Norman Williams, one of Chicago's best known and respected citizens. The marriage was to have taken place at St. Andrew's Church, but owing to the indisposition of Miss Williams, was performed by special license at the Savoy Hotel in the presence of Mrs. Williams and Mr. Norman Williams, mother and brother of the bride; Mr. Henry White, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, and Lord and Lady Arthur Butler. A press dispatch says: "A less ostentatious wedding could not be imagined. The General strolled from the Metropole to the Savoy unattended, wearing a beaver hat, a frock coat and a white tie. The party gathered in the drawing room, which had been decorated with a few flowers. The Hon. and Rev. John Northcote, rector of St. Andrew's, officiated. After the ceremony, Mr. White proposed the health of the bride, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and the members of Gen. Merritt's staff entered and congratulated the newly married couple. Their friends afterward departed, and Gen. and Mrs. Merritt dined alone. It was feared the bride's illness would develop into typhoid fever. In fact it was thought the wedding would have to be postponed indefinitely, but Miss Williams was so improved that it was decided not to delay, but to abandon the proposed ceremony in the church. The illness of the bride has not proved as serious as expected, and Gen. and Mrs. Merritt will be able to carry out their plan of going to Paris about Oct. 29. They will proceed to the Philippine Islands after the adjournment of the Peace Commission."

The late Prof. Edmund A. Parkes, F. R. S., who for so long held the chair of Military Hygiene at the Army Medical School, Chatham and New York, in the early sixties and seventies, said: "In the case of the soldier, too, who has in many campaigns been left shoeless, and has greatly suffered therefrom, it is a question whether he should not be trained to go barefooted. The feet soon get hard and callous to blows, and cleanliness is readily promoted by having the feet uncovered, and by the frequent washings the practice renders necessary. \*\*\* The sandal in all hot countries is much better than the shoe, and there is no reason why it should not be used in India for the British soldier as it is by the native; the foot is cooler and will be more frequently washed. For all native troops, etc., the sandal should be used, and the boot altogether avoided." To render marching efficient by reducing footsoreness to a minimum it is not only the soldier's boot that requires attention—cleanliness of the feet and proper seamless socks, and other hygienic precautions, are absolutely necessary, and if not attended to will neutralize the good effects of a proper boot. During 1866, in the report on the New Forest maneuvers by the Duke of Connaught, it was stated that footsoreness was "very prevalent among the infantry." There were 824 cases of blistered feet on the march to the forest, 114 cases during the maneuvers, and nineteen on the return march. The causes then assigned were "defects of the regulation boot" and the want of pliability in the leather leggings. Maj. H. S. Kilbourne, M. D., U. S. A., in his excellent article on footwear, says: "It is quite certain that the foot of the military man has not received the same attention and scientific treatment awarded to the foot of the military horse." During the Civil War the Army became disabled through footsore men, to so great an extent that "the men strewed the roadsides, encumbered the transportation, and often burdened the hospitals. Whole regiments, even entire brigades, were not rarely hors de combat from the accumulating numbers of men so disabled."

During the days when specie payments were suspended some one said that the way to resume specie payments was to resume. So some one advises the Czar that the way to disarm is to disarm. When it was proposed to abolish capital punishment in France the suggestion was made that the reform should begin with "Messeur le Assassins." So this writer says: "Russia should begin the disarming. If she would determine to reduce her army on her western frontier by about 50,000 men she would risk nothing, and give a practical proof of her love of peace. Germany and Austria would then be in a position to reduce the forces on their eastern frontiers. This reduction of 100,000 men is not to be underrated. The second step ought also to be taken by Russia. The Czar's government should work at Paris and Berlin in favor of a reduction of the troops on the Franco-German frontier by about 25,000 men on both sides. In this way, by a single stroke of the pen, the peace of the three greatest military powers of

the world would be reduced by about 200,000 men, a very respectable number indeed."

The canteen in the British navy is worked by a committee of men elected by the ship's company from among themselves, at whose head as vice-president is a Lieutenant selected by the Captain for the duty. This committee then select a manager and his assistants from among the ship's company. All these, with the exception of the vice-president, are paid for their services out of the profits of the business. The modern canteen supplies almost everything to be found in a grocer's shop, together with such articles as cigarettes, writing materials, bread, flour and potatoes. About \$1,000 surplus is usually gained by a battleship during a year's cruise, which provides mess traps, table cloths, gits to injured men or widows, etc., while at Christmas a bonus of so much a head, according to the state of the canteen funds, is given towards the men's dinners. There are so many abuses connected with the transaction with a business of \$50,000 a year which is required for this point, that the "Army and Navy Gazette" recommends putting the whole thing in the hands of one or other of the big firms that cater for canteens, letting them provide their own manager and servers, and making them pay a certain rent for the favor. This plan has been tried successfully already, although it was, of course, unsanctioned by the regulations; the taking over by the government of the whole concern and placing it in the hands of the Paymaster is recommended.

The seizure of New Chwang by the Russians shows the determination with which that power is proceeding in her occupation of Northern China. It is the first case in which the rights of a treaty port with its foreign concessions has been violated. The Russians occupied a fortress, the Chinese garrison retiring without resistance, an incident which indicates fore knowledge on the part of the Celestial authorities.

Correspondents from Santiago are praising the efficient work done in feeding the starving Cubans by Col. Henry Osgood, of the Subsistence Department. He works day and night in supervising the issuing of rations and in finding needy though unreported cases. The mess of which he is a member entertained Gen. Garcia recently, and the General gave a fine entertainment for Col. Osgood. Resolutions were tendered him recently by many prominent Cubans, thanking him for what he had done for their starving co-patriots, and calling him the Father of their cause. Col. Osgood's son was a pioneer in the war for Cuban liberty and lost his life two years ago in fighting for it, and the Cubans cannot forget it.

The Los Angeles "Record" says: "The fact that fifty-seven officers in the Regular Army have sons holding commissions in the service is causing a great deal of unfavorable comment from the press and progressive citizens of the nation. Such condition causes fear of the establishment of a military aristocracy. The public is already expressing its displeasure by demanding that ability should govern admissions into the service. Fitness should be determined through competitive examination." Why should not the son of an officer of the Army or Navy be permitted to follow his father's profession as much as the son of a lawyer or doctor, a cobbler or an editor, a merchant or a manufacturer? Other things being equal, he will make a much better officer than one who has no knowledge of the service or of its traditions and customs which are part of its unwritten law. Fitness should be determined by an examination, as it is now, but it is not easy to determine what shall be controlling factors in a competitive examination for a service which requires so much that is not to be learned from books. Any man who is disturbed by the fear of a military aristocracy is too easily frightened to furnish good material for a soldier.

In an article on "Our Soldier Songs," in "Lippincott's" for November, Wm. Ward Crane says: "Soldiers in active service need every help to cheerfulness that they can get, and no such help is less hurtful in its effects than vocal music. Though we are not distinctly a musical people, like the Germans, yet American soldiers probably sooth themselves with song as often as any others in the world. Any one who took part in our Civil War will remember the many times when singing cheered the wearisome march, or enlivened dull hours in camp. We had no great war-song like the 'Marseillaise,' and the poets who essayed the rôle of Tyrtaeus had small success. The men generally found their own songs by a kind of instinct, and the most popular among them may be traced to a source in burnt-cork minstrelsy or the religious camp-meeting."

When the Japanese took Formosa as one of the spoils of their victory over China, the Army and Navy Journal predicted they would find it a very troublesome prize. The island contains tribes of sturdy aborigines who were never conquered by the Chinese and since the Japanese occupied it they have been engaged in constant war. A month ago 1,000 aborigines attacked and set fire to one of the principal Japanese military stations. After eight hours' desperate fighting the natives retreated, losing more than 200 killed, but on the following day they burned another station, of course being repulsed again. The Chinese give them aid by landing arms and ammunition which can be done easily enough from junks. Formosa is likely to cost the Japanese all they get from it for many years.

It is said that in a few centuries the shallow Hudson Bay will probably become dry land for the rise of the surface there is more remarkable than anywhere else in the world. Beaches covered with driftwood are found 20 to 70 feet above the bay and the old harbors have become very shallow. Such violent movement may be followed by a period of depression, but if it is not our Canadian neighbors may have an important increase of their real estate.

A characteristic remark of Von Moltke is given by Mr. H. W. Fisher. "I, myself," said the Field Marshal, "have never been in the thick of the fight. That story that I led an attack of the Mecklenburgers at St. Privat is pure invention. The place of the commanding General, and particularly that of the Chief of Staff, is behind the front, out of the reach of bullets. If at any time during the war I had left my post at His Majesty's side, to expose myself needlessly, I would have been as guilty of neglect of duty as a sentinel falling asleep on watch."

Baron Nordengjold has been able to supply some of the Swedish lighthouses with fresh water though they were placed on islands surrounded by the sea. A study of the dip of the local rock strata showed him where the subterranean infiltration would bring fresh water down from the land, and wells a hundred feet or more deep have been dug in the solid rock at the lighthouses with

good success. Rock wells are no new thing. Jacob's well at Samaria is supposed to be 175 feet deep, mostly in limestone rock. The so-called Joseph's well in the citadel of Cairo is 200 or 300 feet deep, and in our Western deserts good water is often found in granite and sometimes in the volcanic rock. One of the anomalies of fresh water by the sea is found on the narrow sand spit along which the railroad runs at San Pedro, Cal. Though only a few yards wide, and a mile long, perhaps, and with the sea on both sides fresh water can be had anywhere along it within a few feet of the surface.

The somewhat surprising news comes from Virginia that white men of that State have been appointed to fill the places of nine negro officers, who resigned from the 6th Virginia Volunteers. Formerly the only white officer was the Lieutenant Colonel in command. The nine young white men are by no means of the common clay, but have good family connections. One is related to Senator John W. Daniels. They justify their act to their sensitive fellow citizens by saying that since Gen. Lee, at the opening of the war, indicated his willingness to receive in his command colored troops enlisted in Virginia or other States, they have no reason to be squeamish. In fact there were more than two hundred applications for the nine vacancies. The excuse given is true, for the real fact is that never in his history has the negro advanced himself so rapidly in public estimation as in this war. Whether it is for the good or evil destiny of this nation is a question that may be disputed, but not the fact. Honor is the just reward of gallantry and it is conferred often without official orders. A Southerner says that the press and public have made such a fuss over the exploits of the negro troops in Cuba as to create the impression among the negroes that the colored regiments did the whole thing and gave Cuba her liberty. This has set up the Southern negroes, especially, in their own estimation, and its effect upon them has been bad.

The Spanish explanation of the circumstances which led to their incarceration at Santiago and their destruction there is a want of coal. It is asserted that Cervera wanted to go to the Philippines, but the best he could do was to crawl from port to port in the West Indies picking up just enough miserable coal to enable him to make his way from one port to another. An officer of the Almirante Oquendo, says: "We left Cape Verde on May 1 for Porto Rico. We had hoped on reaching Martinique to be allowed to take in coal, but being told on shore it was contraband of war, we headed for Curacao, where we expected to find Spanish vessels with coal and provisions for the squadron, but were again disappointed, as the Dutch officials, on the plea of neutrality, would only allow two of our vessels in. According to the Vizcaya and Maria Teresa entered and took on board 600 tons of coal furnished by the Spanish consul. We were thus forced to make for Santiago de Cuba as the only port to which our coal would carry us. On May 29 we entered the Bay of Santiago, meeting as we did so an armed American merchantman, which our destroyers chased, but ineffectually, as their coal gave out and they were forced to abandon the pursuit. We did not find enough coal for our purposes in Santiago, and sent to Daquiri for some, while we were taking on board all we found at the railway station, but before we could fill our bunkers a powerful American squadron closed the outlet of the port."

So much of our space is devoted this week to the operations of Admiral Sampson's squadron that we are unable to give the attention it deserves to the admirable illustrated article by Capt. F. E. Chadwick, on the same general subject, which appears in "Scribner's Magazine" for November. It is not only interesting as a narrative of personal experiences, but is valuable for the expert deductions from these experiences as to the naval lessons of our brief war. Attention is called to the fact that the 2,000 miles of Spanish coast line to be blockaded by our Navy exceeded that of the Civil War, when we had 600 ships in commission. The battleships were out of place in an ordinary blockade, but they shone supreme when it came to the blockade of Santiago. The work there was one of incessant anxiety and watchfulness against torpedo attacks that never came, for, as Gen. Calixto Garcia is quoted as saying: "The Spaniards never attack; they never attack." Santiago was so constantly under the beams of the searchlights at night that they had little opportunity for a surprise; the anti-scorpion lighting up of the landscape at night leading the British naval attaché to exclaim, "What d—impertinence!"

The dynamite shells "coughed up"—for so it sounded—from the Vesuvius, also kept the Spaniards lively by night. Capt. Chadwick thinks that there is "no question of the great destructiveness of the dynamite shell," and he is a believer in the Vesuvius. As to torpedo boats he is not enthusiastic, though he admits that they have unlimited possibilities and are very demoralizing to an enemy. Sufficient fresh water for the boilers, and plenty of coal and ammunition, are the great naval desiderata. Coaling at sea was more or less a failure. Still, Capt. Chadwick says: "I do not believe in the need of many fixed coaling stations; the mobile collier is the best resource, much the cheapest and much the most satisfactory from many points of view." A high tribute is paid to Admiral Sampson by his chief of staff, as "the most modest, least self-seeking, and the most single minded of men." The work of the Bureau of Ordnance, of which Sampson was formerly chief, is commended as "throughout amazingly well done." Capt. Chadwick fires a passing shot at the monitors, which he thinks had "no quality whatever in their favor" under the conditions to which they were subjected, and were "heels of suffering to their crews."

The Buffalo "Express" has an interesting account of the improvements in Buffalo Harbor in progress under the direction of Maj. T. W. Symons, C. E., U. S. A. The "Express" says: "It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that had it not been for the Major's skill in overcoming obstacles, the present great improvement to the harbor would have been delayed indefinitely."

Rubble stone at \$1.20 a cubic yard, was recommended for the entire corps of the rubble-mound section of the breakwater. Maj. Symons substituted gravel at 30 cents, thus saving \$600,000, and securing the passage of the bill authorizing the improvement. The Major submitted new plans entirely including a simpler arrangement of the sections into which the work necessarily had to be broken and these were adopted in their entirety; so that the responsibility as well as the glory of the achievement seems to be the Major's. Employed in the work is a dredge which has a daily capacity of 5,000 cubic yards of soft excavation and can be used at a depth of 120 feet, lifting 15 cubic yards each time. A trench 60 feet wide at the bottom and 90 feet at the top is to be excavated in the mud at the bottom of the lake to the depth of 30 feet and into this is to be dumped gravel to the level of the lake bottom, broken stone going on the top of this to furnish a foundation for the crib work of the breakwater which will be 12,000 feet long

when finished, 5,000 feet being of gravel and stone, and the remainder of timber crib. Maj. Symons designed, especially for this work, a water telescope, by the aid of which the bottom of the lake is plainly visible to him or his engineers from the deck of a scow. Its displacement is such that it floats at a depth of eight or nine feet. Guided by the complete information which is thus furnished by the Government engineers, the dredgers and others employed in the submarine work have no difficulty in following the course laid out and the plan of construction. "When the work is completed, there will be a line of breakwater, broken only by two openings, 20,000 feet, or about 3½ miles long, sheltering the finest and busiest lake harbor on earth."

The Chicago "Tribune-Herald" tells the story of the self-devotion of Lieut. James A. Shipton, 1st Art., U. S. A., on duty as attaché of the legation of the United States of Rio Janeiro, Brazil. It was important that an examination should be made of the cruiser Nickeroy before she was delivered to our Government. The Brazilian authorities decidedly objected to any one's visiting the dock on account of the danger from yellow fever. "To have persisted and gone there would have been a flagrant breach of official courtesy on the part of the American representatives. Noticing his chief's chagrin at the delay, Lieut. Shipton, unobserved, slipped away and went to the dock, where, in laborer's clothes, he devoted hours to a survey of the ship, unmindful of the deadly air and without the Brazilians' knowledge. 'Hoist the American flag,' came as an order from Washington as soon as his report was wired, and just in the nick of time, as war was declared the next day. That night the young officer was seized with fever which was fortunately checked by medical assistance, thus saving for the service of his country one whose courage and sense of duty prompted a deed of valor at the risk of a death less glorious than on the field of battle, but not less heroic. Since then he has tried to secure a recall in order to go to the front, but in vain, as the Government regards the work planned for him in South America as of paramount importance. There he has displayed the pluck and courage for which Americans will be more than ever noted after this war."

Though we are not unaccustomed to warlike excitements in Europe, and especially in England, that end in the most comfortable compromises, there is no doubt that the English people are greatly stirred up about the Fashoda incident. Her most responsible statesmen have taken a decided stand in public speeches, and those who are most outspoken for unyielding resistance to the views of France are the most applauded. There are undoubtedly some signs of preparation in the dockyards and in orders both to the Army and Navy, but we do not think they take the positive character which the dispatches seek to give them. Nothing so positive as the assembling of the flying squadron at the time of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message and the Emperor William's meddling in South African affairs has taken place. In France neither public feeling nor the action of Government has the alarming aspect of the English manifestation. That country has internal troubles of too serious a character to be cured or even postponed by the prospect of foreign war. The Corps Legislative met and the first proceedings were signalized by the sudden resignation of Gen. Chauvire without notice to his colleagues. This was followed by a vote of no confidence in the Ministry, which resigned. Of course the Dreyfus affair was at the bottom of the trouble. Even the revelation of official fraud in this celebrated cause have not turned enough people to the cause of justice to relieve the Government from the most serious embarrassment. Returning to the Fashoda incident, we do not see that France has any reasonable course before her but to be content with a concession of a right to reach the Nile through a British "sphere of influence." The facts are well known now, and they show that Major Marchand made his way with a few other Frenchmen and a couple of hundred negro soldiers to the rear of the Khalifa's army of 50,000 men. If the English had not occupied the Khalifa's attention when they did, he could have destroyed Major Marchand's expedition within two weeks. The French are trying to make Marchand's rescue by Sir Herbert Kitchener the basis of territorial claims, and there is no reason in the contention. The Bar el Ghazal region which they want to delimitate to France on this slender basis of right, is one of the richest portions of the Nile Valley, and it has been conquered by a great British-Egyptian force after three years of effort. The French force was not sufficient to base any claim upon and the English are entirely justified in resisting such pretensions.

In an argument in favor of giving the Navy control of the garrison of naval bases, a writer in the London "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "If the American Navy had had control over the garrisons of their bases, the natural course would have been, in lieu of depleting their ships of marines to garrison Guantanamo, to transfer to that port both men and guns of position from Key West, or even from New York, without weakening their ships one iota. Again, the coast defenders at San Francisco might, if belonging to the Navy, have been at once transferred to Cavite, leaving Admiral Dewey's ships companies intact."

A military correspondent of the London "Times" speaks very flatteringly of French troops he saw lately at the maneuvers near Moulin. He says: "For the infantry, carrying their heavy packs, to march under a blazing sun the extraordinary distances they did without there being any perceptible falling out, much less a total breakdown; for the cavalry to maneuver over the difficult and cramped country with scarcely an empty saddle—these performances point to a state of efficiency which any General might well be proud of, and which can only be the result of the most minute and careful training. All eye-witnesses seem to be agreed as to the excellent condition in which the maneuvering forces were found."

The promptness and thoroughness of Russian methods of dealing with rebellion are shown in their treatment of the natives who attacked the Russian troops at Andijan, Central Asia, last spring. Besides six principal culprits who were promptly hanged, 546 others were arrested. Of these 131 were liberated after preliminary examination, leaving 415 to be tried. Of these 32 were acquitted, 380 condemned to be hanged, and three sentenced to imprisonment. Of the 380 condemned to death, 362 have been reprieved and sent to hard labor in Siberia for various terms. A fine in money has also been imposed on the whole population of Ferghana.

"Summing up, then," says the London "Mail," "we may pronounce our battleships in important respects better than the American, our guns much better, our projectiles as good, our armor as good, and our cruisers much worse."

October 29, 1898.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## ENLIST NO MORE BOYS.

Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 20, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In an article in your issue of Sept. 17, headed "Is the National Guard System a Failure?" the following conclusions are drawn: First, older men should be enlisted; second, the sanitary condition of the Volunteers was as a rule worse than was the sanitary condition of the Regulars; third, it is impossible to make "youngsters" take care of themselves as well as do seasoned men.

The following has no application to Volunteers other than that additions received since the breaking out of the war are considered as such. The following statistics are from the records of my troop and are accurate. They are compiled after a two months' camp in the Tampa fever swamp: Total present and absent, 98; invalided away, 33. Of these 33 men, 12 were with troop when it left the garrison for the field. Of these 12, 8 had less than one year's service, and four had more than one year's service. Twenty-one of the 33 joined the troop after going in the field. Percentage of sick to strength, 33%. Of the 33 men, 12.4 per cent, had seen more than one year's service; 24 per cent, had less than one year's service, and 63.6 per cent, were recruits who joined in the field.

It may be said from above that while the result is correct, it is unfair, for in proportion as the number of new men is greater, the percentage of seasoned men sick would be less. That is, in a troop entirely made up of new men, the percentage of old soldiers sick would be 0. I therefore give the following:

Number of men in troop with over one year's service, 27; sick, 4; percentage of sick to well, 14.8. Number of men in troop with less than one year's service when troop left garrison, 22; sick, 8; percentage of this class sick, 36.3. Number of recruits who joined in the field, 49; sick, 21; percentage of this class sick, 42.8. This troop was no exception to others and may be taken for purposes of comparison of seasoned and unseasoned men. We do not consider that a cavalryman has crystallized until he has been in the service about one year, more or less, depending upon the man. Therefore, of the 33 men invalided, 12.4 per cent, were seasoned, and 87.6 per cent, were unseasoned. Who knows but that the sickness of the older men was induced by the unsanitary condition resulting from the presence of the younger men? I do not hesitate to say that this sickness was largely due to what these men ate outside of the troop. It may not have been directly due to this outside eating, but the result was the same.

If a man puts himself in a debilitated condition by reason of unsanitary eating, and thus makes of himself a suitable habitation for disease germs, the result is the same as if he had deliberately dined on the same germs. Sickness from this cause resulted, not because the boys did not know better, but just because they were boys.

They knew better because they were repeatedly lectured, implored and addressed in emphatic trooper language, on the subject of eating. The result was the same. They were only boys, and as such were charter members of the ice cream and watermelon squad. To conclude, how can sickness from this cause be avoided? I answer in two ways: First, season the Army at least one year before using it; second, enlist no more boys and instead enlist men.

ALONZO GRAY,

Lieut., 5th Cavalry.

Note.—It appears that only 49 men left garrison; whereas 55 left. Transfers to L and M troops make the difference.

## MAJOR MELVILLE C. WILKINSON.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) "Times" says: It was the irony of fate that the first officer to fall in the battle with the Pillagers at Leech Lake, Maj. Melville C. Wilkinson, was one of the best and truest friends the Indians of America have ever had. He established the first Indian school in the West, the one from which have grown all the others of to-day; he was the champion again and again of the Indians' rights and interests, and yet it was a redskin's bullet that laid him low. Maj. Wilkinson's wife, son and daughter, in their home here, over which is the shadow of grief, have no word of blame for the Pillagers. They say that the Indians had suffered wrongs, that they did not know what they were doing, that they cannot be held wholly responsible for what has transpired. There is a brave generosity in their attitude, which would gladden the heart of the dead soldier.

A very interesting story of Maj. Wilkinson's career here follows. He was sent to Minnesota to recruit for his regiment and when it was sent to Cuba he was left behind in spite of the fact that a "solemn promise was made that he would be notified in ample time to permit him to rejoin them."

When the war was over the 3d came back to Fort Snelling. Of the 800 soldiers who marched away, but 200 returned. All the rest were buried on Cuban battlefields, lying in hospitals, or endeavoring to regain the health shattered by fever, exposure and suffering. Of the officers, only six returned safe and well. The Colonel of the regiment went to Cuba a young-looking man, close-shaven, except for a reddish mustache on his upper lip. When he returned after that one summer of Cuban campaigning, he was an old man, with a snow-white beard covering all his face. The band that had proudly marched away with natty uniforms and silver horns, the best that money could buy, returned a ragged crew with a few battered instruments. In the vicissitudes of war the soldiers had lost almost all their treasured possessions, the laces and penates the soldier carries with him. But not one word of complaint did officers or men utter. The training of the disciplined soldier was shown.

The men returned from the tropical heat of Cuba to a Minnesota fort, where blizzard weather was about to set in. And almost at once there came the Indian uprising which summoned them out into the field again.

Maj. Wilkinson was a marvel as an organizer. At Fort Snelling he had a room that he called his two-minute room, and visitors came from far and wide to look upon it. Literally in two minutes he could prepare his entire company for six months in the field. Everything needed for a campaign of that length was stored there, each man's portion prepared so that every soldier knew just what to do when orders came. That two-minute claim was sober truth.

Maj. Wilkinson's life was one continued round of adventure and daring.

In the Civil War he learned what hardship means. For three days before the battle of Antietam he and his men had nothing to eat but green corn and green apples, and they went into the battle and fought on that fare. They lay under the cannon with the shells passing over their heads. The onlookers thought them asleep, but discovered that the concussion had stunned them.

At the conclusion of the war Maj. Wilkinson was appointed as an officer in the Regular Army, and there he stayed until the hour of his death, serving in every State and Territory of the Union, and making thousands of friends all over the country.

## HAZING AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

I would like to say a few words in answer to "E. M.'s" remarkable statement, entitled "Hazing at the Naval Academy," which appeared in your last week's issue.

If questioned as to "E. M.'s" identity, I should say that "she" is the wrought-up mother of some fourth classman, who has been writing home wonderfully exaggerated accounts of his new life, probably mentioning the fact that he had to stand on his head for the amusement of an upper classman, had to rise and take off his hat when the cadet in charge entered his room, and was reported by a cadet officer for not halting when ordered to do so. The fond parent failing to understand or appreciate this kind of training, imagines that her boy is being subjected to the most cruel treatment, and consequently vents her indignation in a public letter, which is (writing the author's pardon) somewhat inaccurate.

"E. M." states that a boy after standing on his head and hands and kicking his feet six inches off the floor at the rate of 120 times a minute, "is so insensible that he doesn't know anything for hours afterward." Any one who is familiar with the routine of the Naval Academy knows that cadets recite every other hour during the daily study period, and that each absentee from a formation, where cadets going to recitation are mustered, is personally looked up by the officer of the day. So far no cadet has been found insensible in his room, yet if "E. M.'s" statement is true, this must have occurred.

Again, "E. M." says that a fourth classman has to stand on his head "until blood runs from his nose for nearly an hour." This is also very doubtful, for a nosebleed of that duration is rather a rare occurrence in medical annals, and would, no doubt, put the sufferer in the hospital; but there is no case on record there of a period of insensibility or nose bleed lasting for "hours."

"E. M." further states that "if a plebe refuses to take hazing the cadet officers manage to find enough misdemeanors against him to bilge him." This statement is entirely unfounded for the annals of the Naval Academy do not show that a single fourth classman has been bilged for getting more demerits than he is allowed, and it is a well-known fact that fourth classmen are treated with a great deal of leniency, and on the plea of ignorance, are often let out of demerits that they deserve.

This assertion shows the cadet officers in a very bad light, but let us hope that the public in general has a little more faith in the honor and spirit of these cadets who go out into the service next June, than to think they would lower themselves to such actions as "E. M." describes to them.

It is not always expedient for a fourth classman to write home glowing and exaggerated accounts of his life at the Naval Academy, for what he goes through there may not exactly conform to his parents' ideals of education; for to them, many things vital to a military training and a naval life, may seem useless hardships. When you put your boy in Uncle Sam's charge, trust Uncle Sam to take the proper care of him, and though he goes through the fire he will come out a man.

And if in the future any one feels called upon to inform the ignorant public of the atrocities committed at the Naval Academy, let us hope that the declaration is accompanied with conclusive proof.

## A FRIEND OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

## CAVALRY CONDITIONS IN CAMP.

Apparently the Southern camps have not yet been got into satisfactory order and the cavalry regiments that went to Cuba dismounted find their mounts very much neglected on their return. The following extracts from a letter from an officer give a new illustration of the military necessity of strict military discipline:

"Several of the men are suffering from chills and rheumatism and biliousness, contracted in Cuba. The horses are in a wretched state, having been worn to skeletons by the flies in Florida. They were not groomed, I am told, all the time that we were away from them. We are short of clothing and equipments of course. There is a great deal of writing to be done, and I have an ignorant boy for a clerk, a recruit. The horses have no trough or nose bags. The grain is thrown on the ground in front of them. The men are three in a tent just large enough for them to make their beds to lie down in. The Government furnished them tent floors, but no stoves. The nights are quite cold, and it rains a good deal. We go slipping and floundering in the mud as we go from the tents to the picket line and about the camp. I am writing by the light of a lantern in my tent in the rain which has been falling on and off all day, pattering overhead and blowing in at the front. The prevailing winds come from the direction in which the officers' tents fall, and it blows almost all the time. We are getting ready to go with about two hundred officers and men to Philadelphia to participate in a jubilee parade there on the 27th. We leave on Saturday, taking only the men who were in Cuba, and we go without horses. Some fun will be created by the selection of men for this duty, and it is a pity that all cannot go."

## ELOQUENCE IN PORTO RICO.

Gen. Guy V. Henry is an orator as well as a soldier, as is shown by his speech on the occasion of the final surrender of Porto Rico, Oct. 18. He said:

"Alcalde and citizens: To-day the flag of the United States floats as an emblem of undisputed authority over the island of Porto Rico, giving promise of protection to life, of liberty, prosperity, and the right to worship God in accordance with the dictates of conscience. The forty-five States represented by the stars emblazoned on the blue field of that flag unite in vouchsafing to you prosperity and protection as citizens of the American Union."

"Your future destiny rests largely with yourselves. Respect the rights of each other. Do not abuse the Government, which accords opportunities to the individual for advancement. Political animosities must be forgotten in unity and in the recognition of common interests. I congratulate you all in beginning your public life under new auspices, free from Governmental expression, and with liberty to advance your own country's interests by your united efforts."

Gen. Henry then introduced Col. John B. Castleman, who spoke as an old Confederate.

The Alcalde replied as follows: "To-day destiny has written the last page of Spanish dominion in Porto Rico and the prologue to the entrance of the noble American Republic, whose flag is a sign of a new era. We hope

soon to see another star symbolic of our prosperity and of our membership in the great Republic of States. Porto Rico has not accepted American dominion on account of force. She had the misfortune to suffer for many years the evils of error, neglect and persecution; but she had men who studied the question of government and who saw in America her redemption and a guarantee of life, liberty and justice. Therefore we came willingly and freely, hoping hand in hand with the greatest of all republics, to advance in civilization and progress and to become part of the Republic, to which we pledge our faith forever."

The town was profusely decorated with American flags.

## SAMPSON'S ORDERS OF BATTLE.

We take the interesting extracts which follow from the several orders of battle given in Admiral Sampson's report:

Off Havana, Cuba, May 22, 1898.

Owing to the superior speed of the Spanish vessels, I have decided to form the ships in one column (interval 400 yards), heading to the eastward, on the assumption that the enemy will be proceeding to the westward in column. The New York, Indiana, Puritan and Miantonomoh will be the four leading vessels. These will be followed by the cruisers of the blockading squadron, the idea being that the heavy ships should first meet the enemy and the fire of the cruisers be brought into play after the damage inflicted by the larger ships. The armored ships, after passing the rear of the Spanish squadron, will turn in succession by using the starboard or port helm, as the case may require, turning toward the enemy. It is believed that the fire of the cruisers, following that of the armored ships, will so embarrass the Spanish vessels that the armored vessels can turn, as before stated, and double on the enemy's rear. In the first order of battle the two torpedo boats will take station on the offside of the New Orleans, Detroit, and, if there be a third, it will take its place on the offside of the Machias. They will take advantage of any opportunity to torpedo an enemy's ship. While the Vicksburg, Maria Teresa and Oquendo have strong protection on barbette and water line, they have no protection elsewhere, and are vulnerable to even 6-pounds. Fire should be concentrated on the center part of these ships just above water line.

## SECOND ORDER OF BATTLE.

In case the Spanish ships are found to be approaching in line, signal will be made to form double columns, which will be done by the even-numbered ships obliging to the left until the interval between columns is sufficient to allow the columns to pass through the second and third intervals between the Spanish ships, counting from the left of their line. After the heads of columns have passed through the Spanish line they will turn as follows: The head of the starboard column will turn with the port helm; the head of the port column will turn with the starboard helm; each column will thus above water line.

A third order of battle, dated Off Cay Frances, Cuba, May, 24, places the New York, Indiana, Miantonomoh, Puritan, Turret, Amphitrite, Wilmington, Machias, Vicksburg, Newport and Waap in one column, and the Montgomery, New Orleans, Detroit, Cincinnati and Mayflower in a parallel column 3,000 yards distant, in anticipation of an attack in single column by the enemy.

## ORDER OF BLOCKADE.

U. S. Flagship New York, 1st Rate.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 2, 1898.

The fleet off Santiago de Cuba will be organized during the operations against that port and the Spanish squadron as follows:

1st squadron (under personal command of the Commander-in-Chief)—New York, Iowa, Oregon, New Orleans, Mayflower, Porter.

2d squadron (Commodore Schley)—Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, Marblehead, Vixen.

Vessels joining subsequently will be assigned by the Commander-in-Chief. The vessels will blockade Santiago de Cuba closely, keeping about six miles from the Morro in the daytime and closing in at night. Lighter vessels will be in shore. The 1st squadron will blockade on the east side of the port, and the 2d squadron on the west side. If the enemy tries to escape, the ships must close and engage as soon as possible, and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore in the channel. It is not considered that the shore batteries are of sufficient power to do any material injury to battleships.

In smooth weather the vessels will coal on station. If withdrawn to coal elsewhere, or for other duty, the blockading vessels on either side will cover the angle thus left vacant.

This sketch accompanied this order:



Subsequently the distance from Morro was reduced to four miles and this was the order on the day of the battle.

## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SAMPSON AND SHAFTER.

The report of Admiral Sampson shows that the Army under Shafter was subjected to the most earnest pressure from the Navy to move promptly against Santiago. June 15 the Admiral telegraphed to Washington: "I again urge earnestly Army move with all possible celerity. Fine weather may end any day." May 31 the Secretary of the Navy telegraphed Sampson: "Department expects you will assist, of course, landing the Army to utmost of your power, but desires you shall not risk operations on shore or in landing crews of the armored vessels or those needed in case of a naval engagement."

How these instructions were carried out is shown by the following extract from Admiral Sampson's order of battle, of June 21: "The Suwanee, Osceola, and Wompatuck will be prepared to tow boats. Each will be provided with two 5 or 6-inch lines, one on each quarter, each long enough to take in tow a dozen or more boats. These vessels will report at the New York at 3 a. m. on June 22 prepared to take in tow the ship's boats, which are to assist in the landing of troops, and convey them to Dauphin. The Texas, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Iowa, Oregon, New York and Indiana will send all their steam cutters and all their pulling boats, with the exception of one retained on board each ship, to assist in the landing. These boats will report at the New York at 3 a. m. Each boat, whaleboat and cutter will

have 3 men; each launch 5 men, and each steam cutter its full crew and an officer for their own management. In addition to these men each boat will carry 5 men, including one man capable of acting as coxswain, to manage and direct the transports' boats. Each steam launch will be in charge of an officer, who will report to Capt. Goodrich. Care will be taken in the selection of boat keepers and coxswains to take no men who are gun pointers or who occupy positions of special importance at the battery. Unnecessary oars and impediments should be removed from the pulling boats for the greater convenience of the transportation of troops, but each boat should retain its anchor and chain. Capt. C. F. Goodrich, commanding the St. Louis, will have, on the part of the Navy, general charge of the landing.

Some 50 steam launches and cutters were furnished from the ships of the squadron, and about 7,000 men were landed during the first day, the work beginning during the forenoon. "Much difficulty was experienced on account of the wandering proclivities of some of the transports, which had to be lashed up." "The progress of disembarkation was rendered somewhat difficult by a heavy sea, the heaviest experienced during the three weeks the fleet had been stationed there, owing to a stiff blow off the coast of Jamaica."

We have before called attention to the fact that when Admiral Connor was ordered to assist in landing Scott's Army at Vera Cruz he sent his own boats, each commanded by a commissioned officer, and also furnished crews and officers to command each of the surf boats brought by Scott. The landing was thus under the absolute control of the Navy and was made with great expedition and without hitch or accident. At Santiago, as well as at Vera Cruz, we had a partial application of the methods of transferring troops across the sea which the English have adopted as the result of much experience. The accounts received would indicate that the Captains of the transports bearing troops and supplies to Santiago were beyond the control of the Army. In one case, as we are informed, an entire brigade of Shafter's Army was left on board the transports eight miles off shore, and neither the Commanding General nor any member of his staff knew where the brigade was to be found until an officer of the Revenue Cutter Service who was calling at headquarters incidentally furnished the information.

Admiral Sampson's report contains this interesting correspondence:

July 2.

Terrible fight yesterday, but my line is now strongly entrenched about three-fourths of a mile from town. I urge that you make effort immediately to force the entrance to avoid future losses among my men, which are already very heavy. You can now operate with less loss of life than I can. Please telephone answer.

W. R. SHAFTER, Maj. Gen.

General Shafter:  
Adm. Sampson has this morning bombarded forts at entrance of Santiago, and also Punta Gorda Battery inside, silencing their fire. Do you wish further firing on his part? He began at 5:30, finished at 7:30. Your message to him here. Impossible to force entrance until we can clear channel of mines—a work of some time after forts are taken possession of by your troops. Nothing in this direction accomplished yesterday by the advance on Aguaadoreas.

LIEUT. STAUNTON.

July 2.

It is impossible for me to say when I can take batteries at entrance to harbor. If they are as difficult to take as those which we have been pitted against, it will be some time and a great loss of life. I am at a loss to see why the Navy cannot work under a destructive fire as well as the Army. My loss yesterday was over 500 men. By all means keep up fire on everything in sight of you until demolished. I expect, however, in time and with sufficient men, to capture the forts along the bay.

SHAFTER.

U. S. Flagship New York, 1st Rate.  
Off Santiago de Cuba, July 2, 1898.

No. 7.)  
My Dear General: I have your note of this morning—just received at 11:30.

An officer of my staff has already reported to you the firing which we did this morning, but I must say in addition to what he told you that the forts which we silenced were not the forts which would give you any inconvenience in capturing the city, as they cannot fire except to seaward. They cannot even prevent our entrance into the harbor of Santiago. Our trouble from the first has been that the channel to the harbor is well strewn with observation mines, which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of our ships if we attempted to enter the harbor, and by the sinking of a ship the object of the attempt to enter the harbor would be defeated by the preventing of further progress on our part.

It was my hope that an attack on your part of these shore batteries, from the rear, would leave us at liberty to drag the channel for torpedoes.

If it is your earnest desire that we should force our entrance, I will at once prepare to undertake it. I think, however, that our position and yours would be made more difficult if, as is possible, we fall in our attempt.

We have in one outfit at Guantanamo 40 countermine mines, which I will bring here with as little delay as possible, and if we can succeed in freeing the entrance of mines by their use, I will enter the harbor.

This work, which is unfamiliar to us, will require considerable time.

It is not so much the loss of men as it is the loss of ships which has until now deterred me from making a direct attack upon the ships within the port. Very truly,

W. T. SAMPSON, Rear Adm. U. S. N.  
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.  
Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

#### CAMP SITES SELECTED.

The Board of Army Officers, which has for several weeks been selecting camp sites for the American Army of occupation in Cuba, has submitted several reports which have been carefully reviewed in Cabinet meetings, but have not been finally disposed of, owing to the President's wish to have expert medical opinion before definite selections are made. Immediately upon the return of the President from Philadelphia this matter will be taken up by the officials of the War Department and the camping grounds in and around Havana will be chosen.

Owing to the expressed opinion of many Army officers that much of the sickness among the soldiers during the war, was caused primarily by undue haste on the part of the administration in selecting camp sites which later proved to be unfortunately situated, it is the intention of the Government to use every precaution before choosing camps for the Cuban Army. No expense will be spared to make the proposed camps healthy and comfortable, and means will be taken to protect the men from the weather.

It is not the intention to land the troops at any one place, but each detachment will be put on shore at the nearest and most accessible port to the locality which is to form its camping grounds. Among the places which have been recommended by the Hecker Board are: Guanabacoa, which can be best reached from Regla, opposite to Havana on the bay; Marianao, about six miles from Havana, in a southwesterly direction, and Mariel, situated on a bay of the same name about 25 miles from Havana beyond Marianao. These three places are strongly recommended by the Board, but in each case it is pointed out that before troops are located there, considerable expenditure by the Government must be made if permanent landing places are to be provided. The Board recommends that these landing places be built in order to avoid sending the troops through Havana and exposing them to infection in that city.

#### REPORT OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., reports that at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1898, the number of officers holding commissions in the Corps of Engineers was 123. Two officers of the Corps died during the year, Lieut. Col. William R. King and Maj. James F. Gregory. Twenty-one additional 2d Lieutenants were added from the Military Academy. Thirty-five officers were detached, chiefly on duty with the Army in the field, but the calls for Engineer officers for this duty could be met only in part owing to the necessity of keeping up the numerous works of fortification and river and harbor improvement.

The post of Willets Point, N. Y., was under command of Maj. John G. D. Knight, C. E., who is also commandant of the Engineer school, which was suspended when the war broke out. Of fifteen officers of cavalry and infantry who were instructed in submarine mining only two were assigned to such duty during the war.

Of the five companies in the Engineer Battalion, Co. A has been serving with troops at the Philippine Islands; Cos. C and E with the Army operating in Cuba; Co. D, with details from other companies (in all 153 men), has been detached for submarine mining duty at nineteen harbors, and Co. B has been busily engaged at the Engineer Depot at Willets Point, receiving and distributing a vast amount of material, and in preparing and maintaining the submarine mine defences at the eastern entrance to New York Harbor. In all 985 feet of bridge-trains, exclusive of wagons, except tool wagons and forges, were sent out for the use of the troops operating in Cuba and Porto Rico; in addition to these trains, about 1,000 additional feet was prepared ready for service, with wagons complete. Tools and siege materials have been purchased sufficient for an actual working party of 30,000 men, not including reliefs. Modern outfit for 44 mining casemates, 500 ground mine cases, 120 buoyant mine cases, nearly 500 miles of insulated submarine cable, 32 searchlight outfits, and miscellaneous submarine mining materials have been distributed. Orders have been placed for 1,038 additional buoyant mine cases and for 8 more searchlights.

The aggregate length of the coast of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 5,715 miles, and more than 700 towns and villages on this extensive line can be attacked by ships drawing 10 feet or more of water. It is impossible to prepare defences immediately at every vulnerable point. Temporary batteries, mounting old-style armament and siege guns, were ordered at Bar Harbor, Me.; Stonington, Bridgeport, and New Haven, Conn.; Port Royal and Georgetown, S. C.; Brunswick and Darien, Ga.; mouth of St. Johns River, St. Augustine, Miami, and Tampa, Fla., and Sabine Pass, Tex. In addition the old-type works at Fort Knox, Fort Popham, Fort Trumbull, Fort Monroe, Fort Macon, Fort Pulaski, Fort Clinch, Fort Morgan, Fort Jackson and forts in San Francisco Bay, were strengthened.

Following the Army Division came four carriages in which were the following officers of the Navy: Commr. J. W. Philbin, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, of the Texas; Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, Columbia; Capt. Wm. M. Folger, New Orleans; Comdr. William W. Head, Marblehead; Comdr. Henry W. Lyon, Dolphin; Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, Mayflower; Comdr. W. S. Cowles, Topeka; Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, Winslow; Paymr. J. S. Carpenter, Texas; Paymr. L. Hunt, New Orleans.

The rest of the parade was made up as follows:

The United States Naval Brigade—Capt. Charles D. Si-Sbee, commanding, and staff; U. S. Marine Band, William H. Santemann, leader.

U. S. Marines—Col. R. W. Huntington, commanding, and staff; band from flagship Texas; 1st Battalion of seamen from squadron, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Harber, commanding; detachments as follows: Texas, Lieut. H. Phelps; Marblehead, Ensign T. R. Sullivan; 2d Battalion of seamen, Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Day, commanding; detachments as follows: New Orleans, Lieut. E. F. Leiper; Mayflower, Ensign J. F. Carter; Topeka, Lieut. A. H. Scales; Dolphin, Ensign W. C. Cole; Gloucester; crew of Merrimac, Naval Constructor Richard P. Hobson, commanding; Naval Reserve, Lieut. John S. Mucke, commanding.

2d Army Corps—Maj. Gen. William Montrose Graham, commanding; aides, Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Lieut. C. P. Summerall; staff, Adjutant General, Capt. Carl Reichmann; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. A. C. Girard; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. W. S. Edgerly; Chief Commissary, Lieut. James N. Allison; Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Col. William P. Duvall; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Guy Howard; Chief Engineer, Lieut. Col. E. B. Burr; Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. E. B. Ives; Provost Marshal, Lieut. Col. T. E. Patterson; Assistant Provost Marshal, Capt. William Conrad; headquarters guard: 9th Ohio Battalion, Signal Corps, Engineer Corps: 1st Division, Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. V., commanding; aides, Lieut. T. R. Rivers, Lieut. W. R. Smedburg; Assistant Adjutant General, Maj. F. I. Strong; Chief Commissary, Maj. Walter K. Wright; Chief Surgeon, Maj. Julius L. Powell.

1st Brigade—Col. A. J. Axline and staff; 10th Ohio, 1st Maryland, 35th Michigan.

2d Brigade—Brig. Gen. William C. Oates and staff; 14th Pennsylvania, 3d Connecticut, 20d New York; Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin and staff, 8th and 13th Pennsylvania, 15th Minnesota; Brig. Gen. George W. Davis and staff; 1st Brigade—Col. D. E. Castle and staff; 2d West Virginia, 15th Pennsylvania, 4th New Jersey.

2d Brigade—Col. Joseph A. Corby and staff, 4th Missouri, 5th Massachusetts, 201st New York, 3d Brigade—Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Cole and staff, 1st Rhode Island, 2d Tennessee, 1st Delaware; Brig. Gen. Willis J. Huizing and staff; 9th, 12th, 16th, 4th, 6th Pennsylvania; Col. Burchfield and staff; 3d, 2d, 1st, 5th, State Fencibles, Battery A, Pennsylvania; Brig. Gen. John W. Schall and staff; 20th, 19th Pa.; Gray Invincibles, Battery D, Pennsylvania, Lieut. Carpenter; 2d Troop, Philadelphia.

Grand Army of the Republic—Department of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Provisional Brigade—Col. Joseph R. C. Ward and staff; Sons of Veterans Regiment, Col. Hughes; Charles D. Cooper Battalion, Indian Cadets, Educational Home, Temple Guards. Uniformed boys of the American District Telegraph Company, bearing signs marched at the head of each organization, so that the multitudes could distinguish them.

The troops received a great ovation all along the route.

and made a fine appearance. It is estimated there were 25,000 men in line. There were four miles of stands

along the route, and nine miles of sidewalks left clear

for the crowds. President McKinley reviewed the pro-

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W. R. Shafter, U. S. A., and Commo. J. W. Philip, U. S.

N., occupying the box with him.

The crowd waxed enthusiastic as the various regiments from the Regular Army which had seen active service passed.

As one tall negro bearing proudly aloft the standard of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, with its many bullet holes and service stains, passed the head of the first

grandstand the occupants quickly recognized in the erect,

soldierly looking men who followed him the heroes of

Santiago. The cheers which followed their appearance

were almost deafening, and lasted until the last of the

soldiers disappeared. When the carriage containing

Commo. Philip and his flag officer, Lieut. Staunton, came

in sight the wildest cheering broke out. As the vehicle

approached the President's stand some one in the crowd

called for three cheers for Commo. Jack Philip. Men and

women sprang to their feet and drowned the music of the

Marine Band with their applause.

The President showed more emotion at the approach of the marines from the warships than he had betrayed throughout the rest of the parade. The men were led by Col. Huntington, who commanded at Camp McCalla, and they received a spirited salute from the President.

Capt. Sigaré, in command of the sailors in line, followed the marines mounted upon a handsome bay horse,

and necessary appliances to operate them, for closing the channels leading to our principal seaports, for useful casements, cable galleries, etc., to render it possible to operate submarine mines, and for continuing torpedo experiments. \$100,000. Total, \$4,917,500. For the Engineer Depot at Willets Point, \$10,000. Gen. Wilson says that experiment has shown that the system of providing funds for carrying on continuously or completing certain works has resulted in materially reducing the cost. If this system is restricted to works fully justified by the interests of commerce it will prove an economical one, providing the appropriations are made so as to avoid delays in payments to contractors, but difficulty has already been met in convincing contractors that they may look to Congress for full payment if they push their work.

The total amount spent for the improvement of rivers and harbors and incidental expenses for the year ended June 30, 1898, was \$17,161,799. The estimates for the year 1899 on the same account are \$12,883,437 for continuous work, and \$15,500,341 for projects not covered by continuing contracts. Gen. Wilson asks that Congress authorize him to present special estimates for such works as are necessary to navigation.

#### MILITARY PARADE, PHILADELPHIA.

The grand military parade in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 27, was led by Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., accompanied by his personal staff and 34 aides, the latter including the following officers of the Army: Maj. A. C. Markley, U. S. A.; Capt. G. S. Bingham, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. L. H. Ruggles, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. M. Kochersperger, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. G. Trout, U. S. A. The troops of the United States Army Division was made up as follows: Maj. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., commanding, and staff, Maj. J. A. Harman, U. S. A.; Capt. Howe, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. E. Smiley, U. S. A.; Lieut. L. C. Andrews, U. S. A.; Lieut. Trout, U. S. A.; Lieut. Maj. Wm. H. Boyle; four troops, 10th U. S. Cavalry, dismounted, Capt. C. G. Ayres; Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery, Capt. Henry J. Reilly; Troops A, B, D, H, L, and M, 3d U. S. Cavalry, Maj. Samuel M. Swigert.

Following the Army Division came four carriages in which were the following officers of the Navy: Commr. J. W. Philbin, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, of the Texas; Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, Columbia; Capt. Wm. M. Folger, New Orleans; Comdr. William W. Head, Marblehead; Comdr. Henry W. Lyon, Dolphin; Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, Mayflower; Comdr. W. S. Cowles, Topeka; Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, Winslow; Paymr. J. S. Carpenter, Texas; Paymr. L. Hunt, New Orleans.

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As one tall negro bearing proudly aloft the standard of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, with its many bullet holes and service stains, passed the head of the first

grandstand the occupants quickly recognized in the erect,

soldierly looking men who followed him the heroes of

Santiago. The cheers which followed their appearance

were almost deafening, and lasted until the last of the

soldiers disappeared. When the carriage containing

Commo. Philip and his flag officer, Lieut. Staunton, came

in sight the wildest cheering broke out. As the vehicle

approached the President's stand some one in the crowd

called for three cheers for Commo. Jack Philip. Men and

women sprang to their feet and drowned the music of the

Marine Band with their applause.

The President showed more emotion at the approach of the marines from the warships than he had betrayed

throughout the rest of the parade. The men were led by

Col. Huntington, who commanded at Camp McCalla, and

they received a spirited salute from the President.

Capt. Sigaré, in command of the sailors in line, followed

the marines mounted upon a handsome bay horse,

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which he sat with as much grace as if the cavalry and not the Navy was his profession. He was cheered to the echo, as were Comdr. Wainwright and other well-known commanders in line.

The participation of the Navy in the Peace celebration at Philadelphia, Oct. 25 afforded a most imposing demonstration. The vessels which anchored in line in the Delaware were the Columbia, Mayflower, New Orleans, Texas, Marblehead, Dolphin, Topeka, Gloucester and Winslow. At the end of the line lay the Japanese cruiser, Kasagi, which is just going into commission under the command of Count Takashi Sasaki, Imp. Jap. Navy. All the vessels were heartily cheered and drew dense crowds along the river front, and on the multitude of craft, which was pressed into service for the occasion. Secretary of the Navy Long, who reviewed the squadron, was taken on board the steam yacht May, and in the party accompanying him was his daughter, Miss Helen Long; Capt. R. D. Evans, U. S. N., and Lieut. W. H. H. Sutherland, U. S. N. The May passed around the fleet, being received with the usual honors and followed by a swarm of merchant and pleasure craft of every description, all gay with bunting. The crowds cheered and the steamers kept up a din with their steam whistles. The Secretary and party boarded the Texas, the flagship of the squadron, and were received by Commodore Philip. Here a pleasant reception was held, after which Secretary Long went ashore, taking the 6:14 p. m. train for Boston. The enthusiasm of the people and the interest manifested by thousands who visited the ships showed how important such parades are and how readily they draw the sympathy of the public to the service.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FROM PORTO RICO.

Oct. 12, 1898.

Maj. S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Art., who was at Ponce, Porto Rico, Oct. 12, was then under orders to sail for San Juan for station with the Battalion of the 5th Art., his command having been changed from the "Siege Train" to the designation of the Heavy Artillery Battalion, and they are to go into garrison in the works at San Juan. Maj. Day spent three days there inspecting the forts and taking stock of the guns, ammunition, etc., in company with Spanish artillery officers, and after first slight awkwardness, due to being strangers, it was just like turning over a post amongst ourselves. Sentinels of the Spanish saluting Maj. Day's force, as his did the Spanish flag, by lifting hats on passing under it. Maj. Day was sick five weeks after first landing, but is now all right and thoroughly acclimated.

Gen. Henry has issued the following orders:

G. O. 6, DIST. OF PONCE, OCT. 13, 1898.

This morning the General Commanding the district reviewed three companies of the 1st Kentucky Volunteers, which had been mounted. Their appearance was more than creditable. The packing of their saddles and their carriage in the saddle showed them to be soldiers and they appeared more like a Regular cavalry regiment.

The work done by the mounted company in Ciales and other places has been most commendable.

Colonel Castileman and his officers are entitled to great credit for the exertions they have made to complete this mounted organization in so short a time. He and his officers have at all times been prompt in performing any duty or rendering any assistance asked for or suggested to them. His regiment is one of which he has reason to be proud as well as the Government and the State of Kentucky, and the General Commanding the district thanks him and his men for the interest taken in all their duties, and hopes the same interest will continue in the future. He appreciates the sacrifices that they are making in being retained in the service, but this is as much a part of their duty as is the making of war or the going to battle. He trusts for their own sakes they may soon be allowed to go to their homes, there to receive recognition for service well rendered in representing the State of Kentucky.

By command of Brigadier General Henry.

E. B. CASSATT, A. A. G.

## ARMY NOTES.

The 4th Battery of New York Volunteers were mustered out at the armory of the 2d Battery New York City, on Oct. 21, by Capt. Lassiter, 16th U. S. Inf. This battery had been under command of Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, of the 2d Battery, who brought it to an excellent state of drill and discipline.

Troops A, B, D, H, L and M, 3d U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 24, for Augusta, Ga. They were under orders to stop in Philadelphia en route to take part in the Peace celebration there, remaining until Oct. 27.

The transport Rio de Janeiro arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 22, from Manila, with 140 sick and 24 discharged soldiers on board. The names of the following seven men are telegraphed as having died on the trip over: Elliott Ordway, Co. H, Oregon Regiment; E. F. Fiske, Hospital Corps, 1st California; H. Stude, Co. F, 1st California; J. A. Glover, Co. A, 1st Nebraska; F. W. Tucker, Co. C, 23d Inf.; L. D. Passmore, Co. G, 1st Nebraska, and H. D. Shuter, Astor Battery.

The transport Manitoba, which arrived at New York Oct. 26, from Ponce, on the run up broke all previous records by making the journey in 4½ days.

Capt. Charles E. Warren, of Gen. Smith's staff, has been detailed as Inspector of Drills in the 5th Brigade, N. Y., and is visiting the several armories for this purpose. The Captain, although a close observer, is a fair critic.

Troops A, B, D, H, L and M, 3d Cav., with their horses, wagons and baggage, said farewell to Fort Ethan Allen Oct. 24, with Maj. Swigert in command. The troops took part in the peace celebration at Philadelphia and report next to Gen. Graham, at Augusta, Ga.

It is understood in the War Department that Senator Platt, of New York, is interesting himself in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter. Senator Platt, it is stated, has seen the President in Capt. Carter's behalf. There is now no doubt felt by Army officials that the findings of the Carter court martial and the final action taken will be given to the public within the next week. It is believed that the sentence imposed by the court has been somewhat lightened by the President.

A telegram has been received by Gen. Miles from Lieut. L. S. Kelly at Vancouver Barracks stating that he has just returned from a trip of exploration in Alaska, and is now ready for service. Lieut. Kelly is an experienced scout and served with Gen. Miles in many of his commands. He entered the wilds of Alaska last winter and had heard nothing of the war with Spain until his recent return. While absent he was commissioned a Captain in one of the immune regiments, but owing to the fact that he could not be communicated with his commission was never forwarded. Now that he has returned to the United States, however, the original plan will be put into effect and he will be appointed a Captain of one of the immune companies destined for service in Cuba.

Hereafter all men who enlist in the Regular Army will be required to serve for a period of three years,

the rules governing during the war no longer continuing. Soon after the outbreak of hostilities an order was issued by Gen. Miles stating that men enlisting or re-enlisting during the war are informed that they will be granted their discharges, if desired, at the close of the war, upon their individual applications. An order was issued on Thursday announcing that the previous order is revoked and that its provisions will not prevail in the cases of men hereafter enlisted or re-enlisted in the Regular Army. Under this action all enlistments or re-enlistments in the Army will be for a term of three years regardless of the present status of the peace negotiations. By direction of Secretary Alger, Col. Thomas Ward, Acting Adjutant General, has issued a general order relating to the cases of members of Volunteer organizations who enlist therefrom in the Regular service. It is explanatory of a previous order issued several weeks ago prescribing that such men will be given credit for their services in the Volunteer Army. According to the order such soldiers begin a new enlistment in the Regular Army for the full term of three years and their clothing allowance likewise begins at the first year's rates. The age limitation of thirty-five years for original enlistments in the Regular Army does not apply in such cases.

An important armor plate test was made at the naval proving station Oct. 26, when a plate from the first group of armor for the battleship Wisconsin and her class, was fired at twice to determine whether a lot of 10-tonne of barbette armor represented by it should be accepted. Under the great armor contract of last summer the Government required that the first deliveries should begin Jan. 1 for the Wisconsin, Illinois, and Alabama, the three vessels calling for about 6,000 tons all told. This armor is to be Harveyed and is the first purchased since the controversy before Congress regarding the price to be paid. Two shots were fired from a 10-inch gun, the first with a velocity of 1,513 feet per second, and the last at a velocity of 1,903 feet per second. The first penetrated 7 inches, the last got through the plate and entered the backing. Both projectiles were of the armor-piercing shells and were not capped. The first shell was broken up badly and the head welded in the plate, while the second got through with a badly broken base. The last shot struck within 36 inches of the side. Few cracks were developed and none extending through the armor.

The Engineer Corps of the Army is beginning definite preparations looking to the improvement of Cuban fortifications. Maj. Livermore, of the corps, has been detailed to go to Cuba for the purpose of finally determining what additional fortifications are needed for the island and what changes would be advisable in the old forts. The War Department has already in its possession a detailed description of the defences of Havana. Besides the old guns at Havana there are at present 43 new guns. These are principally of the Honoria and Ordonez makes, but according to the report, there are a few Krupps among them.

Co. A. of the 17th Infantry, stationed at Columbus Barracks, has been ordered to Fort Thomas, Ky., to garrison that post after it is vacated by the 6th Infantry.

The reconstructed Swedish Navy now has six battleships—second class—the best having 10-17 knots speed. The other vessels of the fleet have been or are being reconstructed and rearmed with quick-fires.

## PERSONALS.

Miss Maning is the guest of Mrs. Allen, Fort Monroe. Mrs. Patterson, wife of Capt. G. T. Patterson, 3d Art., is in Washington.

Mrs. F. D. Grant expects to spend the winter with her husband, Gen. Grant, in Porto Rico.

Bear Adm. W. T. Sampson has been elected President of the U. S. Naval Institute for the ensuing year.

A daughter was born to the widow of the late Lieut. Ulisses G. Kemp, 7th U. S. Cav., on Oct. 25, 1898.

Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., will assume his duties as Captain of the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 29.

Mrs. Hains is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Pettus at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point.

Mrs. and Miss Vose, wife and daughter of Maj. W. P. Vose, 6th Art., have left Newport and are located at 39 West Forty-ninth street, New York.

Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge returned to Washington Oct. 25 and assumed his regular duties in the War Department as Inspector General of the Army.

The banquet which the city of London is to give to Lord Kitchener of Khartoum on Nov. 4 is expected to be the most brilliant affair of its kind in this generation.

Mr. George T. Marcy, the millionaire banker of San Francisco, is the guest of his brother, Col. W. A. Marcy, at the arsenal, Fort Monroe. Mrs. Marcy has returned from a visit in Baltimore.

The Navy Department on Oct. 26 entered into contract with the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Del., for the construction of the thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers Hopkins and Hull.

The bodies of Capt. Walter M. Dickinson, 17th Inf., and Lieut. Thomas A. Wansboro, 7th U. S. Inf., who fell at the storming of Ft. Cone, have been exhumed and will be sent to the United States by first transport.

Chaplain John P. Chidwick, U. S. N., who has served recently on the Cincinnati, has returned to Guantanamo to visit a sister who is sick. He expects to have a long leave as he has had the sea duty required by regulations.

Col. E. Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., U. S. A., recently inducted into office at San Juan, Porto Rico, five native Supreme Court Judges. The scene as the naturalization oath was administered was very impressive.

Mrs. Hoskins, wife of Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., who has been visiting in New York, is expected at Fort Monroe this week. Miss Jean Hoskins, who has been abroad all summer, is now the guest of Miss Holdin, of Boston.

Capt. Charles A. Menocal, U. S. N., retired, has been sent to Cuba by the Navy Department to make a study of the arsenals, wharves, and other accessories of the Navy. The American Commissioners asked the Spaniards to accord him facilities for making the necessary examinations.

The President, nearly all the members of the Cabinet, with their wives, the Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, left Washington Oct. 26 for Philadelphia to attend the Peace celebration. The Marine Band accompanied the President from Washington and gave frequent concerts during the celebration.

The findings and proceedings of the General Court Martial in the case of Civil Engr. U. S. G. White, U. S. N., have just been given to the service in General Court Martial Order No. 70, and forms one of the most voluminous records of recent date. The document contains no less than 105 pages, and is very complete in all its details.

The President this week appointed Theodore J. Armes, of New York, to be an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, and Robert E. Stule, of Louisiana, to be a Chaplain in the Navy.

The findings and sentence of dismissal by the court martial in the case of Chaplain McIntyre of the Navy were approved by the President Oct. 24, and sent back to the Department for final action. Aside from the requirements of discipline, which affect the conduct of the accused and not that of the officer he attempts to judge, the publication of Admiral Sampson's report exhibits in striking light the personal injustice of adverse criticisms by incompetent critics.

Capt. Lee, the British Military Attaché to this country, who was with the Army in front of Santiago for the purpose of observing its operations in order to report thereon to his home government, has been ordered home and leaves on Tuesday next for Liverpool. He made his farewell official calls this week on the leading officers of the Army in Washington, and it is said that he will probably not return as an attaché of the British Embassy.

These officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieuts. Henry McCrea, C. M. Kuepper and C. H. Harlow, P. A. Engr. C. W. Dyson, Asst. Paymr. W. R. Hearst, Paymr. J. S. Carpenter, Naval Constructor F. T. Bowler, Ensign A. A. McKethan, Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, Asst. Naval Constructor J. D. Bennett, Comdr. J. P. Merrell, Asst. Surg. C. P. Kindleberger, Lieuts. H. H. Hosley, C. P. Eaton, E. F. Qualtrough, C. W. Hazelton, William N. King, and A. C. Hodgeson, Civil Engr. H. H. Roseau.

A Republican victory in November ought to have important consequences to the New York National Guard. "With Theodore Roosevelt as the official head and Chauncy F. Roe as the General in command, a brilliant and useful future for the National Guard can be positively expected," says Col. Ogden, with good reason. The policemen of New York have great respect for Col. Roosevelt because of his efficiency when Police Commissioner and the same efficiency imported into the National Guard will earn the same respect.

Capt. G. H. Palmer, 16th U. S. Inf., is a recent visitor to Rockford, Ill., accompanied by Mrs. Palmer, which gives the "Morning Star" occasion to say: "Capt. Palmer owns a farm near Harrison, and will visit his possession and attend to business affairs. He is a most interesting officer, not only from the fact that he was at the front in every battle during the Santiago campaign, but he served through the Civil War. He has been in the Army thirty-six years, serving with the 83d Illinois Infantry and 1st Illinois Cavalry."

Capt. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. M. C., remains in command of the guard of the flagship Olympia, at Manila, until the recall of the ship. This event is not likely to occur until some time in the new year, by reason of the fact that neither the Oregon nor the Iowa will arrive on the station much before Christmas. An entirely new assignment of the ships of the Asiatic Squadron is likely to follow the arrival of those two fine ships at Manila, but the Navy Department is not prepared to say just what those changes will be. It is probable, however, that one branch of the squadron will be stationed in Chinese waters, and this will include the ports of Japan, while the more powerful portion of the fleet will remain at Manila or in the immediate vicinity.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt, Washington, D. C., for week ending Oct. 26, were: Naval Cadet W. M. Falconer, U. S. N.; S. B. Caldwell, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. W. Hazeltine, U. S. N.; Capt. T. D. Walker, R. C. S.; Capt. W. C. Manning, U. S. A.; Maj. W. L. Alexander, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. C. Whitehead, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. E. Kennington, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. P. Eaton, U. S. N.; Chaplain J. H. Sutherland, U. S. A.; Maj. J. L. Fowler, U. S. A.; Naval Cadet R. W. Henderson, U. S. N.; Lieut. U. S. A.; Naval Cadet H. C. Clement, and wife; Maj. W. S. Allen, U. S. V.; Lieut. Wm. D. Chitty, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. H. Simons, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. A. Penn, U. S. A.; Capt. A. H. Goodloe, U. S. A., and wife; Lieut. I. S. Upton, U. S. A.; Capt. J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N.; Chaplain R. E. Steele, U. S. N.; Maj. J. M. Bell, U. S. A.; Chaplain O. E. Herrick, D. D., U. S. A., retired; Capt. Chas. O'Neill, U. S. N., and wife.

The following officers registered at the War Department during the past week: Maj. R. L. Hoxie, E. C.; Lieut. Col. A. S. Daggett, 25th Inf.; Capt. D. B. Wilson, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Col. T. A. Baldwin, 10th Cav.; Maj. J. S. Lond, retired; Capt. J. C. Read, A. A. G.; Capt. J. A. Baldwin, 9th Inf.; Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. F. B. McKenna, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Mills, C. E.; Chaplain L. R. Groves, Dept. of Col. Capt. J. H. Fuchsling, Med. Dept.; Lieut. Col. G. R. Cecil, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Williams, 14th Inf.; Maj. J. M. Bell, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. W. Orton, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Parker, 2d Art.; Brig. Gen. S. F. Hubbard, 7th Corps; Capt. J. R. Richards, retired; 1st Lieut. W. H. Wilson, 8th Inf.; Capt. T. S. Bratton, Med. Dept.; Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Lieut. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Clark, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. D. C. Howard, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. D. C. F. Crog, Med. Dept.; Capt. F. West, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Moss, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. A. Batson, 4th Cav.; Maj. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, U. S. V.; Capt. P. W. West, 8th Cav.; Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, 2d Inf.; F. W. Rowell, 2d Inf.; Maj. E. F. Wilson, Signal Corps; Maj. J. L. Fowler, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. M. Miller, 10th Cav.; Lieut. Col. W. L. Alexander, 1st Lieut. A. P. Burlington, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. C. Manning, 23d Inf.; Capt. W. H. Cobb, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. R. C. Davis, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. M. L. McGrew, 11th Inf.

October brings weddings and rumors of weddings. Mr. Alexander F. Hobbs and Miss Louise Allen, daughter of Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, were married at noon Oct. 26, at the Allen mansion on Ralfe street, Lowell, Mass. Miss Allen was given away by her father. The wedding of Miss Mahel Gordon, daughter of Brig. Gen. W. W. Gordon, of the Porto Rican Peace Commission, and the Hon. Rowland Leigh, son of Lord Leigh, took place in Christ Church, Savannah, Ga., Oct. 29. The eldest son married Frances Helen Forbes, the daughter of the Hon. N. M. Beckwith, of New York, and his sister, the eldest daughter of Lord Leigh, married the Earl of Jersey. The Hon. Rowland Leigh's mother was the daughter of the second Marquess of Westminster. The wedding ceremony will be performed by the Very Rev. Dean Leigh, of Hereford, England. An Easter wedding will be Miss Harriet Warden's. She is the daughter of Mr. Daniel Warden and granddaughter of the late Admiral Warden, U. S. N. Miss Warden will marry Mr. James Burnett Lowell, from Boston, Mass., who is now in business in South America, and after their marriage the young people will make that country their home. The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Sloane, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, of New York, to Mr. John H. Hammond, a son of the late Gen. John H. Hammond, who was chief of Gen. Sherman's staff. Mr. Hammond is practicing law in New York, and is a graduate of Yale, class of '92.

Lieut. G. H. Shelton, 11th U. S. Inf., is at Seymour, Conn.

Col. G. H. Elliot, U. S. A., retired, is at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Capt. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., is a recent arrival in New York from Cuba.

Capt. H. L. Haskell, 12th U. S. Inf., has gone to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Sergt. D. Ryan, U. S. A., retired, is at 24 Nelson avenue, Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. T. C. Tupper has changed her address to 32 Mayfield Road, Cleveland, O.

Maj. T. Cruse, Q. M. Vol., and family, are at 365 E. Main street, Lexington, Ky.

Capt. J. F. Moran, 1st Connecticut Vols., is at 869 Main street, Hartford, Conn.

Capt. T. F. Kane, U. S. N., retired, has returned to 47 Irving Place, New York City.

Ast. Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, U. S. N., has left Norfolk, Va., for Boston, Mass.

Col. E. C. Bainbridge, U. S. A., retired, is at 1601 S street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. M. H. Barnum, 10th U. S. Cav., has left Monmouth for 110 McClay street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. E. G. Bush has changed her address from Highlands, N. Y., to 9 Bedford street, Stamford, Conn.

Mrs. O. M. Poe is at 414 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., whither she returned from Cobourg, Canada.

Col. W. H. Gordon, 1st Del. Vol. (1st Lieut., 18th U. S. Inf.), is at 1511 W. 14th street, Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, wife of Capt. R. M. Blatchford, 11th U. S. Inf., is at 234 W. 74th street, New York City.

Mrs. W. A. Shunk, wife of Maj. W. A. Shunk, U. S. Vol. Engrs. (Capt., 8th U. S. Cav.), is at 1206 18th street, Washington, D. C.

Capt. T. S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, is visiting in New York City, with quarters at the Reform Club.

Col. C. Bentzoni, U. S. A., retired, now in Trieste, Austria, had spent some months in Switzerland, and will be in sunny Italy during the coming winter.

Lieut. Col. J. B. McDonald, 1st Alabama Vols. (Capt., 10th U. S. Cav.), has changed address from Jacksonville, Fla., to Room 10, Moses Building, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. G. McK. Williamson, wife of Capt. G. McK. Williamson, Q. M. Vol. (Lieut., 8th U. S. Cav.), has left Colorado Springs, Colo., for 3510 Lindell avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding at Santiago, had a narrow escape from a serious disaster, Oct. 23, through the carelessness of the engineer of a launch, on his way to Morro Castle.

Capt. T. J. Lewis, 2d U. S. Cav., who has been at Long Branch, N. J., will rejoin his regiment at Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., at the expiration of sick leave, Oct. 31.

Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer left Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, for Savannah, from there to sail for Cuba early in November. Gen. Lee will go to Havana later to take command of the corps.

Col. Jas. M. W. Bell, 1st Cav., is at Harrisburg, Pa., attending the re-union of his old Volunteer regiment, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry. From there he will go to Washington for a few days.

Announcement has been made in Washington of the engagement of Miss Anna Howell Dodge, the daughter of Mr. Harrison H. Dodge, Superintendent of Mount Vernon, Va., to Lieut. Elwin R. Heiberg, of the 6th Cavalry, now at Porto Rico, with Gen. Brooke.

At a meeting of the Council of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States, held Oct. 21, 1898, the following named persons were elected as Companions of the First Class: Daniel Rogers Case, Preble Tucker, Aaron Vanderbilt and William Haywood Bell.

Maj. Charles Morton, 4th U. S. Cav., who has been ordered to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., from Fort Ethan Allen, has requested a month's delay. He accompanied the troops of the 3d Cavalry to Philadelphia to take part in the Peace Celebration there, and returns to New York City to ship his baggage.

Announcement has been made that the marriage in New York of Miss Mabel Gordon, daughter of Brig. Gen. W. W. Gordon, of the Porto Rican Peace Commission, and the Hon. Rowland Leigh, son of Lord Leigh, of England, will occur Oct. 29, at Christ Church, Savannah. Gen. Gordon is expected to be present at the wedding.

Maj. S. M. Swigert, 3d Cav., arrived in Philadelphia from Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 25, with Troops A, B, D, H, L and M, of the regiment, to participate in the Peace Celebration, Oct. 27. Maj. Swigert will then take his command to Augusta, Ga., for duty with the 2d Corps. Light Battery F, 5th Art., Capt. H. J. Reilly, also went to Philadelphia this week to attend the Jubilee, and after it is over will return to Fort Hamilton.

Comdr. J. G. Eaton, U. S. N., who commanded the Reserve during the war with Spain, which was manned by the "Battalion of the West," Naval Militia of New Jersey, was presented with a silver loving cup by the members of that body on Oct. 25, in appreciation of his treatment of them while in the service. The cup bears the inscription: "J. G. Eaton, Commander, U. S. N., from the Volunteer officers and men of Battalion of West Naval Reserves, New Jersey, U. S. S. Resolute, October 25, 1898."

Maj. J. S. Loud, U. S. A., is now enjoying the peace and quiet of retirement after an active and distinguished military career dating from 1862. He served during the War of 1865 as an officer of New York Cavalry, and was appointed to the 9th U. S. Cavalry, with which he was identified for over three years. He attained his Majority in June, 1897. He holds two brevets for his services during the war. Maj. Loud and family have taken up their permanent residence in Washington, D. C., 1245 Kenesaw avenue, N. W. Mrs. Loud, now visiting relatives in Detroit, will return to Washington for the winter early in November.

Mrs. Blanche Lanman Chapman, widow of the late Paymr. Chapman, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Rear Adm'l. Joseph Lanman, U. S. N., was married, Oct. 19, to P. A. Engr. Clarence Alfred Carr, U. S. N., at the "Elm," the residence of Col. and Mrs. A. C. Tyler, near New London, Conn. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Edna Tyler, as maid of honor, and the groom by five of his Naval Academy classmates, B. C. Bryan, J. A. Bell, J. A. Dougherty, M. Bevington and L. M. Garrett. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Littlefield, of Chelsea, Mass., a cousin of the groom. After the wedding, a collation was served, and the happy couple left for a tour in the Berkshire Hills. Upon their return they will reside in New York, where the groom is at present stationed.

A. A. Surg. W. B. Winn, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Oct. 28, and started for Huntsville, Ala.

A recent press dispatch from Belvedere, Ill., reports the critical condition of Commo. Edward E. Potter, U. S. N., from a stroke of paralysis.

Med. Dir. Thomas C. Walton, U. S. N., remains at the Naval Laboratory, New York, until spring. Dr. Walton does not retire until May 31, 1900.

Lieut. Fox Conner, 2d Art., relinquished duty at Fort Adams, R. I., Oct. 25, and started to join Light Battery F of his regiment at Huntsville, Ala.

Lieut. W. B. Pershing, 6th U. S. Art., spent a portion of this week at the Navesink Highlands on matters connected with the base line station there.

Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th U. S. Inf., on recruiting duty at Utica, N. Y., was a recent visitor in Syracuse to establish a sub-recruiting station there.

Capt. C. H. Lauchheimer, of the Judge Advocate General's Office, Navy Department, has assumed temporary charge of the office during the absence of Capt. Lemly.

Lieut. T. D. Griffin, U. S. N., is attached to the U. S. S. New Orleans, at present, but it is likely his detachment will follow the arrival of the ship at a Northern port.

The next retirement in the Medical Corps of the Navy will occur on the 12th of December next, when Med. Dir. George H. Cooke, U. S. N., will arrive at the retiring age of sixty-two years.

It is said by those competent to know the facts that the elevation of Col. Heywood, U. S. M. C., to the rank of Brigadier General has a first-class prospect of becoming law before the next session of Congress adjourns.

Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, U. S. M. C., resides in Annapolis, Md., since his retirement, and as was the case during his active service his spirits continue to be the delight of his friends and his humor remains undimmed by years.

A cable dispatch has been received by the War Department from Gen. Wood saying that there are six more medical officers at Santiago than the service requires. This is taken to mean that the health conditions have improved very much.

Lieut. Samuel L. Graham, U. S. N., retired, has been on duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard since the outbreak of the late war, and is anxious for a return to the retired list. He will probably be detached from active duty by the first of the coming month.

The commission of Chief Engr. Frederick C. Bierg, U. S. N., was sent to the President for signature last Wednesday. Chief Engr. Bierg is attached to the U. S. S. Buffalo, soon to join the squadron at Manila. It may be remembered that this ship was purchased from the Brazilian government last summer. Her original name was the Nictheroy.

In the British army the honor of being able to march through London with colors flying and bayonets fixed is one dearly cherished by Tommy Atkins, and the following regiments have this privilege: 3d Grenadier Guards, the Buffs, Royal Marines and the City of London Militia. All other regiments are obliged to unfix bayonets when passing through the city.

Chief Engr. Conrad J. Habighurst, U. S. N., has been detached from the monitor Puritan, at his own request, and ordered before the Naval Retiring Board at the Washington Navy Yard, for examination as to his physical condition. Mr. Habighurst has been in poor health for several years, but the strain of the war has finally made further active service almost impossible.

Hugh Thomason, an American, who was a Lieutenant in the Cuban army under José Miguel Gomez, one of three survivors of the Johnston expedition, which landed at the San Juan River, July 1, says that Gomez is weeding out of his army all American sympathizers and those favoring annexation, retaining only violent advocates of independence. Thomason is a recent arrival in Havana and directing that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

A cable message from Maj. Gen. Wade, at Havana, Oct. 25, says that Capt. J. B. Foraker, son of Senator Foraker, has had a mild attack of yellow fever. Gen. Wade adds that the fever is now practically over, and that Capt. Foraker's temperature is normal. The health of the other members of the Commission staff is reported to be excellent.

It is proposed to give Miss Helen Gould an album containing the signatures of soldiers and sailors who admire the generosity and kindly attention she has shown our men, both sick and well. It is a simple and a well deserved tribute, and already more than a thousand letters have been received, a few from officers, but mostly from enlisted men of all services.

Maj. Gen. Young and Brig. Gen. Davis, who recently visited the proposed sites for winter camps in the South and to make preparations for the movements of Volunteer troops thither, returned to Washington, D. C., Oct. 23. Gen. Young states that satisfactory progress has been made with the preparations for the movement of the troops into winter quarters.

Appreciating the thirty years' service of Capt. David Wilson, 2d Battery, N. Y., Governor Black on Oct. 23 conferred upon him the brevet of Major. The Captain was also the recipient of a handsome silver loving cup from the members of his battery, as a token of their esteem. Among those who called to pay their respects to the Captain were Gen. Geo. M. Smith, Col. J. H. Jarvis, 8th Regt.; Col. J. T. Camp, 122d Regt.; Maj. A. C. Conover, 7th Regt.; Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery; Capts. A. T. Decker, E. P. Moore and Sergt. H. Van Ness, Old Guard.

The daughter of Maj. Melville C. Wilkinson, in a letter dated 1051 West Thirtieth street, Los Angeles, Cal., says: "Notice of the death of Maj. M. C. Wilkinson, my father, has doubtless been sent to you by the thoughtful hands that did for him and his 'escort' what we could not reach home in time to do. But he left us a priceless heritage. So many of the loving messages sent us have been delayed, by being sent to wrong addressees, and as many are uncertain where to send, may I ask that our present address be given in the Journal and that Mrs. Wilkinson, my mother, will leave Fort Snelling at once."

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Whittier, U. S. V., has been ordered to the United States by way of Paris, where he will delay long enough to report to the Peace Commission on the situation in the Philippines. Gen. Whittier is a banker living in New York. He was born in Maine, and entered the Army in the Civil War from Massachusetts. He was discharged in 1870, having received the brevet of Brigadier General. At the beginning of the war with Spain he was appointed an Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers and assigned to the Army of the Philippines. Recently he was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Gen. and Mrs. Longstreet have recently been visiting in Mexico. A press dispatch says: The Mexicans at an evening reception at the Legation were somewhat nonplussed at Mrs. Longstreet's wearing a medal which, as she sweetly announced, her husband had taken from some Mexican officer at the terrible battle of Chapultepec or Molino del Rey. And they were at a disadvantage when she informed them just as sweetly that her weding day was the fiftieth anniversary of that gory battle. Mrs. Longstreet disconcerted several Mexicans, but they forgave her, for she is young and pretty and blonde, and Mexicans consider blonde women next to angels.

Maj. C. Ewen, U. S. A., retired, is at West Point, N. Y.

Gen. J. C. Tilball, U. S. A., retired, is at Morristown, N. J.

Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, U. S. N., arrived at Boston, Oct. 24, from Cuba.

Maj. J. D. Miley rejoined at Governors Island, Oct. 24, from a brief visit to San Francisco.

Chief Engr. A. B. Willits, U. S. N., has an interesting article in "Cassier's Magazine" on a modern battleship.

Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24, on the Solace for San Juan, Porto Rico, to command the naval station there.

Lieut. and Mrs. Schenck, 10th Inf., are located for the winter at 169 St. Botolph street, Boston. Lieut. Schenck is on special duty in Boston.

Col. and Mrs. Theaker and daughters left Washington last week for Detroit, Mich., where they expect to remain several months at the Russell House.

The statement that Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th U. S. Inf., has been ordered to join his regiment in Porto Rico was incorrect. Capt. Hall is on duty at West Point, N. Y.

Recent advices from St. Johns, N. F., indicate that Civil Engr. R. E. A. Peary, U. S. N., the Arctic explorer, will not be able to get out of the frozen seas before the spring of 1899.

Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, a grandson of Rear Adm. Schley, U. S. N., was one of the ushers at the recent marriage at Saugatuck, Conn., of Mr. Henry Lane Eno to Miss Edith Marie Labouisse.

The friends of Capt. John Bigelow, 10th Cav., will be glad to learn that he has recovered from the serious wounds received at Santiago, and is once more with his company, which he rejoined early in October.

Mrs. Casper Hauzer Conrad and her daughter, Miss Blossom, with Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, 5th U. S. Cav., are at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for a short time before leaving for a visit to friends in the West.

A street in Philadelphia has been named for Maj. Wm. Osgood by the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. A stone arch at one end is to commemorate the students of the University who lost their lives in the late war.

Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter has had a busy week at Governors Island, what with his duties as Commander of the Department of the East and the mass of correspondence devolved upon him in connection with his campaign in Cuba.

Gen. Horace Porter, U. S. Ambassador to France, gave a banquet to the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners. It had been rumored that the Spaniards would not meet their opponents at dinner under the roof of the American Embassy.

Mrs. McClure, wife of Lieut. N. F. McClure, 5th U. S. Cav., is spending the month of October at Cranston's, West Point, and will join her husband at Huntsville, Ala., in the early part of November. Mrs. McClure has placed her little daughter in Miss Bennett's school, at Irvington-on-Hudson.

Mrs. Clendenin, wife of Dr. Paul Clendenin, has returned to The Sun Harbor, Hancock, Mass., after several weeks spent with relatives in Boston. Dr. Clendenin is still in Jacksonville, where Mrs. Clendenin and Miss Bebbie Clendenin will join him soon.

At a meeting of the medical staff of the U. S. General Hospital, at Fort McPherson, Ga., on Oct. 16, 1898, a resolution was adopted expressing sorrow at the death of Dr. Donald A. Taylor, Acting Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and directing that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

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October 29, 1898.

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(Correspondence of Army and Navy Journal.)

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1898.

The funeral of Maj. William S. Beebe, Ordnance, U. S. V., a member of the American Commission in Havana, whose death in that city, of yellow fever, was announced last week, took place with military honors on Thursday, the 20th inst. The services, conducted by the Chaplain of the Academy, Rev. Herbert Shipman, were held at the Cadet Chapel, at 2:30 p. m. The hymns "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Hark, Hark My Soul," were sung by the choir. The pallbearers were Profs. Michie, Learned, Tillman and Edgerton, Col. Hein, Capt. Hall, Bruff and Adams. When the cemetery was reached the band played the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee." The Committal Service was read by the Chaplain, three volleys were fired, the bugle sounded "taps," and there was laid to rest all that was mortal of a man whose kindly, generous nature impressed all who knew him, whose bravery had won distinction for him in his youth, and who, in response to his country's call went fearlessly to his death in a strange land. Upon the flag-shrouded casket were placed the floral tributes which had been brought from Cuba. Maj. Beebe's wife and daughters were present at the services.

Among officers recently stationed here who have been ordered again to duty are Lieut. Morrow, who has been at the post for some weeks, Mrs. Morrow having arrived last week; and Lieut. Thayer, who is quartered for the present in the quarters occupied by Capt. Lusk.

The football game on Saturday afternoon between the Cadets and the Lehigh eleven was sadly lacking in enthusiasm, both among players and spectators. It seemed to require but little effort for the Cadets to roll up a score of 18-0; 12 points in the first and 6 in the second half. It was altogether a decidedly "off" game. The team was evidently recuperating from the hard work of the previous Saturday and reserving its best efforts for the contest with Yale on the 29th.

Among the guests present at the cadet hop in the evening, at which Mrs. Hazzard was hostess, was Count Takashi Sasaki, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who has been spending a few days with Dr. and Mrs. Kneeler. He is on his way to Philadelphia, to command the Japanese man-of-war Kasagi on her voyage to Japan. The Misses Van Nest and Lefferts, of New York, guests of Miss Roe; Miss Bradley, of New York; Miss Trapagen, a guest of Mrs. Bruff, and Miss Hancock, sister of Cadet Hancock, were among the young ladies present. Lieut. Edward L. King, 7th Cav., was a spectator at the ball game on Saturday afternoon.

A hop will be given by the officers on Friday evening of the present week, Oct. 28.

## RECEPTION TO THE THIRD CAVALRY.

The citizens of Burlington, Vt., gave the 3d U. S. Cavalry a hearty welcome on Oct. 14, when it paraded in the city from Fort Ethan Allen, in response to an invitation from the citizens, who desired to honor the troopers after their return from Cuba. The day was fine, the houses along the line of march were profusely decorated, and even the legislators at Montpelier, suspended work for the afternoon to witness the parade. The regiment made a fine appearance, at is passed in review before the Governor at the City Hall. After the parade, the troopers dismounted and entered the City Hall, where a bountiful lunch was served, and each man provided with a cigar. While lunch was served to the men in the City Hall the officers of the 3d with some of the visitors were entertained at the rooms of the Algonquin Club.

The 3d Cavalry band was provided with transportation to Burlington and joined the Sherman band at the west side of the park. The Shermans greeted the approaching column with the "Star Spangled Banner" and after the parade the two bands rendered several selections, which were heard with enjoyment by the people who remained in the park. The day's festivities were brought to fitting close by a delightful reception to the officers of the 3d Cavalry and their ladies at the armory of Co. M, 1st Vermont Regiment, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion.

## A LOVING CUP FOR THE THIRTEENTH.

The officers of the 13th U. S. Infantry stationed at Fort Porter, were cordially entertained by the Saturn Club of Buffalo on the evening of Oct. 22, at the clubhouse, and aside from the many compliments showered upon the gallant men of the 13th, the members of the club presented the regiment with a lasting testimonial in the shape of a handsome silver loving cup. The clubhouse was decorated with bunting and evergreens, and on the mantel of the assembly room which was banked to the ceiling with myrtle, were the words, "On heroes graves the garlands never wither," in letters of white carnations.

Among the officers present from the 13th Infantry were Col. Smith, Maj. Auman and Guthrie, Capts. Chance, Goe and Hughes, Adj't. McFarland, Quartermaster Harries and Lieuts. Malone, Arrowsmith, Clay, Threlkeld, Coleman and Sample and Maj. W. D. McCaw, Post Surgeon. President Olmstead in calling the assemblage to order in the course of his remarks said:

"We have met here to do honor to men who richly deserve it and to pay a tribute which, while it is in some measure a repetition, is still an expression of the perennial feeling of the people of this city and this land towards the men who have so gallantly and modestly served them." The presentation of the cup was made by the Hon. Jas. O. Putnam in a neat speech. Col. Smith, in accepting the cup, spoke feelingly of the kindness shown to his regiment not only last night, but at all times. He gave the highest praise to Maj. Auman and said that because of Maj. Auman's brave actions at San Juan, he had tried to have the Maj. accept the cup in behalf of the regiment, but the Major refused. He thanked the club for its gift and as the Colonel sat down everybody rose to his feet and cheered him, while the band played patriotic airs. Other speeches were made during the evening, and many toasts drank at the dinner which followed the reception. The cup is a handsome one of solid silver, lined with gold. At the base of each of the handles is a figure of a soldier in campaign uniform, kneeling in the act of firing. On one side between the handles is the legend: "To commemorate fortitude and bravery in Santiago campaign." On another is: "Presented to the Fighting 13th by the Saturn Club of Buffalo," while the remaining side is a picture in repoussé of the blockhouse at San Juan, with the soldiers attacking it. Below, in large letters is "First at San Juan, 1898."

## GENERAL SHAFTER DESCRIBES HIS CAMPAIGN.

Among those who greeted President McKinley on his visit to Galesburg, Ill., May 13, was Major General Wm. R. Shafter, U. S. V. Describing the occasion, the Galesburg "Republican" says: "Just before the arrival of the train, General Shafter and his staff ascended to the platform. A mighty cheer went up in honor of the General. He and his party had been spending the evening pleasantly at the home of Mrs. Della V. Heaton, guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Phillips.

"The first thing that the President did, after making a hasty bow of acknowledgment to the cheering crowd, was to grasp cordially the hand of General Shafter and shake it warmly, the faces of both beaming with pleasure.

"I am glad indeed to meet you here," said the President.

"The rest of the party took turns in greeting the General and in receiving instructions and then took their seats. When the President and General Shafter shook hands the cheering was vigorous."

An allusion to General Shafter in the President's speech was received with hearty applause.

General Shafter made a speech the same day concerning which the "Republican" says:

"General Shafter is a fine appearing man. He has a massive head and pleasant features. His bearing is that of the old time gentleman. When being introduced to those on the platform he was very cordial. His address, while long, was an entertaining recital of the chief incidents of the Santiago campaign, and to hear this story from the man in command was no slight privilege. He has a clear voice and a not uninteresting manner. Several of his references were applauded. Following is in the main what he said:

"Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens and especially my comrades of the War of 1861-65, whom I see looking so well after all these years, I thank you one and all. Highly as I prize this welcome, and nothing is dearer to me than the appreciation of my fellow countrymen, yet I wish to say that you are not indebted to me but to the pluck and indomitable courage of the soldiers whom I had the honor to command. Braver men than you old comrades never came forth to fight your country's battles, and still no other Army is a better Army than the one that I commanded in this war, save that the men lacked the length of experience which you had. This Army, which embraced the entire 5th Army Corps of the United States, although it represented every section of the United States, and its identity was merged in that of the whole country. Every county in this State was represented in that Army and they represented it nobly although unknown to you. I suppose that the incidents connected with the campaign at Santiago will be interesting to you and I will give you some of the leading parts.

"I was selected to lead the first command into Cuba. While I was preparing the men to go abroad, news came that the fleet of Cervera had been bottled up in Santiago Bay, the passage to which is not much wider than this street. It was therefore concluded that I was to take Santiago, and in less than twenty-four hours the men were put on board ship and ready to start for Santiago. I want to say that those men were all anxious to go. True, they were crowded on shipboard. We had no preparation for it. There were not suitable transports, but they had to suffice. Five days later we arrived at Santiago, without a chart and unacquainted with the topography of the country. We had to see where it was best to land. Fortunately I had the advice of two Santiago men. The result showed that we landed in the best place. Since then all the landing places have been seen, and the one we chose is seen to be superior.

"Never before has an expedition sailed from the temperate to the tropical regions without a terrible loss of life. I thought that by crowding we could take the city before disease could overtake us. That all the men would be stricken with fever if they remained there was as certain as death.

"The problem was not the fighting. That was the easiest part of it. The trouble was to get supplies. After a rain storm the sixth wagon of a supply train would sink to the hub.

"With the assistance of the Navy we ran off the 600 or 700 people on shore. In three days we landed 18,000 men, and 2,000 miles had been forced to swim ashore.

"The victory of the American soldiers in the battles was the result of their magnificent marksmanship. They were ordered never to fire until they could see the enemy moving. As a consequence our loss was no greater than theirs, although we were in the open. The Spanish said of one battle: 'You were whipped, but your men did not seem to know it. You persisted in coming forward, and we had to go back.'

"General Shafter then described the attack on Santiago. In speaking of the battle at El Caney, which took longer than expected, he said, all the defendants thought they were going to be killed, and it made them fight desperately. They had been told that the American soldiers were without morals and were cruel and would kill them and tear their churches up and create havoc. They were afterwards astonished when they heard that we had Catholics and priests in our Army and when they saw the Catholics going to church.

"I asked General Toral to allow me to send some of the Spanish prisoners into Santiago and he consented. Their stories about the kindness of our troops produced a wonderful effect on the people.

"We began the landing on the 22d, and July 2 the fighting was over and Santiago was practically ours. It was probably the quickest campaign ever fought with such great results. My orders were secret and I was not at liberty to reveal them. Until now they were not known, but I see that they have been made public. They account for the apparent indecision at Tampa. We were obliged to remain by reports of Spanish warships, whose presence would make it dangerous to send men out at sea.

"We needed all the 16,800 men. My orders were to proceed on Santiago, to assist in driving the fleet out of the bay and to take Santiago. We captured all inside the city and 12,000 outside, who would not have been taken had they not thus surrendered voluntarily. They must have had information that the Spanish hope was lost. I telegraphed after the fall of Santiago that the war with Spain had closed. In less than a week overtures were under way.

"One can hardly realize at this time the extent of our gains. The fall of Santiago gave us 23,376 men and caused 125,000 to 150,000 of Spanish veterans to be sent out of Cuba, to have had to fight whom would have cost many American lives.

"The moment I saw Toral I knew that he would surrender. I knew that the second assault urged by some was useless. If that assault had been made at least 2,000 mothers, sisters and sweethearts would have been sorrowing now. I think that is worth looking at.

"I thank you for this manifestation of interest and this kindly evidence of your good will. It is perhaps true that others may have done as well, but I doubt whether any could have done better than the men at Santiago."

## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MIKKELSON, Assistant Secretary.  
Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 72 ARTILLERY SCHOOL, OCT. 25, 1898.  
In compliance with par 6, G. O. 164, c. s., A. G. O., the Commanding Officer charges himself with the duty of seeing that all final statements are in proper form, and that proper notifications have been sent to the Paymasters in the cases of soldiers discharged from the organizations at this post. To facilitate the performance of this duty, Battery Commanders will in each case forward to this office with the discharge the final statements and a letter stating that the Paymaster has been duly notified.

By order of Maj. Miles.

CHAS. L. PHILLIPS, 1st Lieut. 4th Art. Adjt.

G. O. 170, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 20, 1898.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of par. 1, G. O. 130, Aug. 29, 1898, from this office, as relates to commissioned officers of Volunteer organizations, amended by par. 2, G. O. 129, W. D., A. G. O., Sept. 7, 1898, and further amended by par. 2, G. O. 155, Sept. 27, 1898, from this office, is still further amended so as to direct such officers who belong to organizations furloughed for 30 days to await orders for their own convenience for that period, instead of granting them leaves of absence.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 30, DEPT. COLO., OCT. 18, 1898.  
Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr. U. S. A., is announced as Chief Paymaster, Dept. of Colorado, relieving Maj. William H. Comegys, Paymr. U. S. A.

G. O. 40, DEPT. EAST, OCT. 16, 1898.  
Capt. Stuart M. Brice, C. S. U. S. V., is announced as A. D. C. on the staff of the Major General commanding the Department.

G. O. 171, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 21, 1898.  
I. By direction of the President the 7th Army Corps is reorganized by the Secretary of War as hereinbefore specified:

Cavalry Brigade.

7th U. S. Cav.; 8th U. S. Cav.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade—1st Texas Inf.; 2d Louisiana Inf.; 3d Nebraska Inf.

Second Brigade—9th Illinois Inf.; 2d South Carolina Inf.; 4th Illinois Inf.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade—161st Indiana Inf.; 2d Illinois Inf.; 1st North Carolina Inf.

Second Brigade—4th Virginia Inf.; 49th Iowa Inf.; 6th Missouri Inf.

II. The following assignments of General Officers by the President, and of staff officers by the Secretary of War, to the 7th Corps, are announced: Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Commanding; Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst; Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. E. St. J. Greble; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. George E. Pond; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Lieut. Col. Oliver E. Wood; Chief Surgeon, Lieut. Col. Louis M. Mans; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild, Jr.; Judge Advocate, Capt. George E. Maxfield; Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxfield; Chief Engineer Officer, Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore; Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Jr.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Commanding; Assistant Adjutant General, Maj. William S. Scott; Inspector General, Maj. John G. Evans; Chief Quartermaster, Maj. Noble H. Crocker; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Maj. James M. Moody; Engineer Officer, Maj. Hugh H. Gordon; Ordnance Officer, Maj. John L. Chamberlain; Chief Surgeon, Maj. Ferdinand R. Kean.

First Brigade, First Division.

Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, Commanding; Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Charles H. McGill; Quartermaster, Capt. Oscar C. Guessas; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. James E. Bratt; Surgeon, Maj. George B. Bunn.

Second Brigade, First Division.

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, Commanding; Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Jacob E. Bloom; Quartermaster, Capt. George L. Goodale; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. William B. Hale; Surgeon, Maj. Francis C. Ford.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene, Commanding; Assistant Adjutant General, Maj. Robert E. L. Michie; Inspector General, Maj. Benjamin H. Cheever; Chief Quartermaster, Maj. James L. Wilson; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Maj. Robert L. Longstreet; Engineer Officer, Maj. Hugh J. McGrath; Ordnance Officer, Maj. Frank H. Edmunds; Chief Surgeon, Maj. George R. Fowler.

First Brigade, Second Division.

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, Commanding; Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Robert G. Paxton; Quartermaster, Capt. Frederick W. Cole; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Theodore B. Hacker; Surgeon, Maj. John G. Davis.

Cavalry Brigade, Huntsville, Alabama.

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, Commanding; Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. John E. McMahon; Acting Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. C. J. Symonds, 7th Cav.; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. William M. Loveland; Surgeon, Capt. James C. Baldridge; Surgeon, Maj. William S. Bryant.

The travel enjoined in the execution of this order is necessary for the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 172, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 22, 1898.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following assignments of staff officers to brigades of the 1st, 2d and 4th Army Corps, are announced:

FIRST CORPS.

First Brigade, First Division—Atlanta, Georgia.  
Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. William F. Hancock; Quartermaster, Capt. Samuel A. Smoke; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. John M. Tobin; Surgeon, Maj. John C. F. Martin.

Second Brigade, First Division—Macon, Georgia.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Theodosius Botkin; Quartermaster, Capt. Lewis V. Williams; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. William B. Cowan; Surgeon, Maj. Charles M. Drake.

Third Brigade, First Division—Macon, Georgia.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Sherrill Babcock; Quartermaster, Capt. Samuel Baird; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Charles E. Cabel; Surgeon, Maj. Elmer E. Hog.

First Brigade, Second Division—Columbus, Georgia.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Frederick J. Counts; Quartermaster, Capt. Moses Walton, Jr.; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Wilson L. Davenny; Surgeon, Maj. John L. Macumber.

Second Brigade, Second Division—Americus, Georgia.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Willard A. Holbrook;

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Quartermaster, Capt. Walter Allen; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Charles E. Golden; Surgeon, Maj. Frank Bruso.

Third Brigade, Second Division—Albany, Georgia.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. William R. Sample; Quartermaster, Capt. Abraham S. Bickham; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. James C. Grant; Surgeon, Maj. Robert Burns.

SECOND CORPS—CAMP MEADE, PENNSYLVANIA.

First Brigade, First Division.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Lucien G. Berry; Quartermaster, Capt. Laurence C. Baker; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. John Landstreet; Surgeon, Maj. William T. Wakeman.

Second Brigade, First Division.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Arthur F. Cosby; Quartermaster, Capt. John C. Breckinridge; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Morton J. Henry; Surgeon, Maj. Henry L. Raymond.

Third Brigade, First Division.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. A. Wilson Norris; Quartermaster, Capt. Giles H. Holden; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Harlow L. Street; Surgeon, Maj. William B. Bannister.

First Brigade, Second Division.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. James A. Colvin; Quartermaster, Capt. Chester B. Worthington; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Frank H. Lord; Surgeon, Maj. Philip Wales.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Daniel B. Devore; Quartermaster, Capt. Richard J. Faunling; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Joseph N. DuBarry, Jr.; Surgeon, Maj. Joseph K. Weaver.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Robert Sewell; Quartermaster, Capt. Edwin F. Barrett; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Orson Pettijohn; Surgeon, Maj. Charles R. Parke.

First Brigade, Third Division.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. William E. Horton; Quartermaster, Capt. Thomas H. Cavanaugh; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Carroll Mercer; Surgeon, Maj. William L. Kneeler.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Charles G. Treat; Quartermaster, Capt. William K. Alexander; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Don A. Dodge; Surgeon, Maj. William F. de Neuman.

FOURTH CORPS.

First Brigade, First Division—Huntsville, Alabama.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Gordon Voorhees; Quartermaster, Capt. George S. Cartwright; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. James F. Jenkins; Surgeon, Maj. James D. Glennan.

Second Brigade, First Division—Huntsville, Alabama.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Francis B. Harrison; Quartermaster, Capt. William M. Eskin; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Edwin R. Lincoln; Surgeon, Maj. Samuel G. Armstrong.

Second Brigade, Second Division—Anniston, Alabama.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. James K. Thompson; Quartermaster, Capt. Edwin R. Butler; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. George B. McCaughan; Surgeon, Maj. John P. Dodge.

Cavalry Brigade—Huntsville, Alabama.

Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Charles D. Rhodes; Quartermaster, Capt. Marion M. McMinn; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. Salmon F. Dutton; Surgeon, Maj. Henry H. Lee.

The officers named who are now on duty with the brigades to which they are assigned will accompany the troops to their new stations.

Those not now with the brigades to which assigned will proceed to the places designated as the stations of their respective brigades and report for duty there on November 1, 1898, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The travel required in the execution of this order is necessary for the public service.

by command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIR. 45, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 27, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Privates of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., who have been transferred from Volunteer regiments which are to be mustered out of the service, will be discharged, if they so request, upon the day on which their former regiment is mustered out, providing that their service has been honest and faithful. The names of such men will be forwarded by the surgeons commanding hospitals and ambulance companies through military channels to the Adjutant General with as little delay as practicable. Applications for discharge of men of the Hospital Corps who enlisted in that corps, or who were transferred from regiments still in service, will not be approved except under extraordinary circumstances. In forwarding all applications for discharge, surgeons will see that the date of enlistment or of transfer to the Hospital Corps is correctly stated, with character of the service of the applicant.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO, OCT. 18, 1898.

San Juan, Oct. 18, 1898.

I. In compliance with the orders of the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Porto Rico.

II. For the convenience of military and civil administration the Department of Porto Rico is divided into two geographical districts, as follows:

III. The District of Ponce, the limits of which include the jurisdictions of Aguadilla, Mayaguez, Ponce and Guayanilla. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. V., is assigned to its command, with headquarters at Ponce.

IV. The District of San Juan, the limits of which include the jurisdictions of Arecibo, Bayamon, Humacao and adjacent islands. Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, U. S. V., is assigned to its command, with headquarters at San Juan.

V. District commanders are responsible for the supply, health, efficiency and discipline of their commands as provided by Army Regulations and orders, and are authorized to make or direct such inspections as are necessary to promote those ends.

VI.—Under no circumstances will the criminal courts of Porto Rico, or its adjacent islands, exercise jurisdiction over any crime or offence committed by any officer or soldier belonging to the Army of the United States, or any retailer of the Army, or person serving with it; nor over any crime or offence committed on either of the same by inhabitant or temporary resident of the territory. In such cases jurisdiction is vested in Courts Martial or Military Commissions.

VII. District commanders are also charged with maintaining peace and good order among the inhabitants within the lines of their districts, but need not confine themselves to these lines in the pursuit and arrest of offenders if occasion demands. The protection of life and preservation of property will receive their special attention, and they will exact from subordinate commanders zealous activity in the performance of every duty connected with civil, as well as military, administration.

VIII. The cession of Porto Rico, with its adjacent islands, to the United States has severed the political relation of the inhabitants thereof with the kingdom of Spain, and until Congress acts the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief, has placed the newly acquired territory under military government, which is absolute and supreme; but wherever the inhabitants yield obedience to the civil representatives of law and order it is not intended that the military shall intervene.

Wherever obedience to law and order is not thus rendered the military will sustain the civil authority with armed force to secure the prompt arrest and punishment of malefactors.

IX. The provincial and municipal laws, in so far as they affect the settlement of the private rights of persons and property and provide for the punishment of crime, will be enforced unless they are incompatible with the changed conditions of Porto Rico, in which event they may be suspended by the Department Commander. They will be administered substantially as they were before the cessation to the United States. For this purpose the judges and all other officials connected with the administration of justice who accept allegiance to the United States will administer the laws of the land as between man and man, but in cases of the non-acceptance of such allegiance, or malfeasance in office, or for other cause the Department Commander will exercise his right of removal and the appointment of other officials. To aid in executing the provincial and municipal laws the present local constabulary and police will be preserved as far as practicable and necessary, provided their allegiance to the United States is assured.

X. The freedom of the people to pursue their customary avocations will not be abridged. Private property belonging to individuals or corporations, and all public property and buildings belonging to the United States and the provincial government or municipalities, and all school buildings, churches and houses devoted to religious worship must be protected.

JOHN B. BROOKE,  
Major General, Commanding.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The extension of sick leave granted Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, U. S. V., is still further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

Leave for seven days is granted Brig. Gen. Chambers Mc-

Kibbin, U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Clarence R. Edwards, A. A. G. U. S. V., is further extended one month and 15 days. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, A. A. G. U. S. V., is extended one month on account of sickness. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Gordon Voorhees, A. A. G. U. S. V., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert Sewell, A. A. G. U. S. V., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

Par. 36, S. O. 245, Oct. 17, relating to Capt. Harry S. New, is revoked. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 23.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John G. Ballance, Ispr. Gen. U. S. V., will proceed from Knoxville, Tenn., to Macon, Ga., via Galesburg, Ill. (W. D., Oct. 22.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. Philip Reade, Insp. Gen. U. S. V. (2d Army Corps, Oct. 19.)

Maj. J. P. Story, 7th Art., A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Griswold, Conn., and make an inspection of the post and garrison. (S. O. 250, D. E., Oct. 27.)

Leave for two months is granted Col. George H. Burton, I. G. U. S. A. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. James L. Wilson, Chief Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

1st Lieut. John W. Heard, Q. M. 3d U. S. Cav., in addition to his duties as Quartermaster, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that post, to relieve Capt. Henry W. Hovey, 24th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, A. Q. M. U. S. V. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

Capt. Edward G. McCloud, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will, in addition to his present duties at Chattanooga, relieve Capt. Moses G. Zdziarski, A. Q. M. U. S. A., of his duties in charge of clothing at Chickamauga Park. Capt. Zdziarski will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and assume charge of the construction of hospital building at that place. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Capt. James S. Atkinson, Deputy Q. M. Gen. U. S. A., is detailed for duty in addition to his other duties, as a member of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, to make regulations for the government of troops on transports, vice Col. Charles Bird, Q. M. U. S. V., relieved. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Capt. Frank L. Polk, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will repair to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 22.)

Post Q. M. Surg. Eugene Turcot (appointed Oct. 20, 1898, from Sergeant Major 2d Neb. Vol. Inf.), now at Fort Omaha, Neb., will report by letter to the Q. M. General for instructions. (W. D., Oct. 22.)

Capt. Frank L. Polk, A. Q. M. U. S. V., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States by the Secretary of War, to take effect Nov. 20, 1898, his services being no longer required. (W. D., Oct. 22.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 22.)

Capt. William M. Couning, A. Q. M. U. S. V., is appointed a special inspector to inspect coal on the transports Massachusetts, Mobile and Mohawk, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and Bata, Me. (W. D., Oct. 22.)

So much of par. 27, S. O. 249, W. D., Oct. 21, 1898, as directs Capt. Moses G. Zdziarski, A. Q. M. U. S. A., to proceed to Savannah, Ga., and assume charge of the construction of hospital building at that place, is revoked. Capt. Zdziarski will proceed at once to Washington, D. C., for further instructions. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

Capt. Benjamin Johnson, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will relieve Maj. Leon S. Roudies, Q. M. U. S. V., of his duties as Depot Quartermaster at Lexington, Ky. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Q. M. 6th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

1st Lieut. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Q. M. 7th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Chief Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

Capt. Charles J. Gou, Q. M. U. S. V., will report for duty as Q. M. and Acting C. S. on steamer Minnewaska, relieving Maj. James L. Wilson, Q. M. U. S. V., who will assume duties as Chief Q. M. 2d Div., 7th Army Corps. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, C. S. U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

The following transfers are made: Comy. Surg. Charles Bader (appointed Oct. 15, 1898, from Sergeant Troop D, 6th Cav.), now at Huntsville, Ala., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Comy. Surg. Charles W. Simeson (appointed Oct. 13, 1898, from Sergeant Co. F, 17th U. S. Inf.), now at Columbus Barracks, O., to Camp Grauman, Tybee Island, Ga. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

Maj. Eugene T. Wilson, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Boston, Mass., and assume duty of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, to relieve Maj. John McE. Hyde, Q. M. Dept., from that duty. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

The order of Oct. 7, 1898, W. D., relating to Maj. Eugene T. Wilson, C. S. U. S. V., and Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, Sub. Dept., are revoked. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

The orders of Oct. 15, 1898, W. D., to Maj. Albert D. Niskern, Sub. Dept., and Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Sub. Dept., are revoked. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

Maj. Eugene T. Wilson, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and relieve Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Sub. Dept., of his duties at that place, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Lieut. Col. Osgood will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

Capt. Albert D. Niskern, Sub. Dept., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and relieve Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, Sub. Dept. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

Capt. Martin M. Marshall, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

Capt. William L. Alexander, Sub. Dept., is assigned to duty as an assistant to the Commissary General of Subsistence, and while on such duty shall continue to have the rank of Colonel. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

So much of par. 46, S. O. 237, 1898, as relates to Comy. Surg. James B. Whaley, is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

Comy. Surg. August Neiman will be sent to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Acting Asst. Surg. A. J. Pedlar, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the Division Field Hospital, The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 157, D. Cal., Oct. 14.)

A. A. Surg. Ira B. Ladd is assigned to duty with the 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., en route to Manila, P. I. (S. O. 155, D. Cal., Oct. 12.)

A. A. Surgs. Shadworth O. Beasley and A. H. Giannini are assigned to duty at the Division Field Hospital, The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 156, D. Cal., Oct. 13.)

A. A. Surg. Louis A. Nelson will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (S. O. 159, D. D., Oct. 11.)

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartshorn, Chief Surg., Dept. Lakes, will proceed to Fort Brady and Wayne, Mich., to inspect affairs of the medical departments at those posts. (S. O. 113, D. L., Oct. 21.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Schuyler C. Graves, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., for duty as Chief Surgeon on his staff, with station in Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

A. A. Surg. Thaddeus Walker, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur Jordan, U. S. A., will proceed to Richmond, Va., for muster-out duty. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

A. A. Surg. J. Carlisle De Vries, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

A. A. Surg. Henri A. Santeiro is assigned to duty at Fort Greble. (Port Adams, Oct. 20.)

A. A. Surg. Bruce Foulkes is assigned to duty at the Division Field Hospital, The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 154, D. Cal., Oct. 11.)

A. A. Surg. Edward C. Webb, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the Artillery Camp near Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., relieving A. A. Surg. John F. Minor, U. S. A., who will proceed to Angel Island for duty. (S. O. 158, D. Cal., Oct. 15.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. W. B. Bassell will be sent to Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

A. A. Surg. Hamilton P. Jones, U. S. A., will proceed to New Orleans, La. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

1st Lieut. James K. Kennedy, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Griffin, Ga., on muster-out duty. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

1st Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Maj. Adrian S. Polomus, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Capt. Champé C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg., will return to his proper station, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are made: Maj. Francis J. Ives, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are made: 1st Lieut. William W. Hussey, Asst. Surg. Gen., president of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Edward Z. Steever, 3d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick Perkins, 8th U. S. Inf

Capt. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will return to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

A. A. Surg. John R. Devereux, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Walter S. Baker will be relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth and will proceed to Fort Greble, N. Y., and report for duty. (S. O. 250, D. E., Oct. 27.)

A. A. Surg. Alan B. Murray will proceed to Portland Head, Me. (S. O. 250, D. E., Oct. 27.)

Hosp. Stwd. Robert Marsden is assigned to duty at Beddoe Island, N. Y. (S. O. 250, D. E., Oct. 27.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. John H. Bause, now at Fort Trumbull, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report for duty. (S. O. 250, D. E., Oct. 27.)

The sick leave of A. A. Surg. Humphrey Bate, Jr., is further extended 15 days. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

Thirty days' leave is granted A. A. Surg. J. D. Dabney. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

The reference in S. O. 218 to A. A. Surg. H. B. Mohr is corrected to read Harry C. More. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartson, Deputy Surg. Gen. U. S. A., will report in person to A. G. for instructions. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will report to Brig. Gen. W. F. Randolph for muster-out duty, Capt. Charles J. Clarke, 10th U. S. Inf., will report for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer, A. A. Q. M., C. S. and Ordnance Officer at Grinnell, Ga. 1st Lieut. Frederick P. Setson, 3d U. S. Inf., will report for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer, A. A. Q. M., C. S. and Ordnance Officer at Milwaukee, Wis. (W. D., Oct. 25.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted Asst. Surg. W. W. Calhoun. (Madison Barracks, Oct. 26.)

#### PAY-DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. Frederick Boatwick, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V. (S. O. 133, D. G., Oct. 22.)

Maj. Manly B. Curry, Clark M. Carr and Henry J. May, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Columbia, S. C., and pay the 1st South Carolina and the 2d North Carolina. (S. O. 102, D. G., Oct. 18.)

Maj. William J. Cowden, Joseph S. Wilkins and John C. Krause, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Galveston, Tex., and pay the 1st U. S. Vol. Inf. and to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and pay the 1st Texas, and to Laredo, Tex., and pay the 2d Texas. (S. O. 132, D. G., Oct. 18.)

Maj. Glen H. Logan and H. K. Wright, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., to assist in payment of the 2d U. S. Vol. Cav. (S. O. 102, D. G., Oct. 18.)

Maj. Philip Dallam, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will return to his station at Chicago, instead of proceeding to Indianapolis. (S. O. 131, D. L., Oct. 18.)

Maj. B. W. Conner, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will make the final payments on the muster-out rolls of the following organizations: Light Battery A, Ore. Vol., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Light Battery B, Ore. Vol., at Portland, Ore.; the Independent Battalion, Wash. Vol. Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (S. O. 103, D. Colo., Oct. 18.)

Maj. William H. Thrift, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will take station at Chicago, Ill. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., to pay the 2d Pennsylvania. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Majs. Clifford S. Walton and John W. Folger, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Baltimore and other points in Maryland, to make payments on muster-out to the 5th Md. Vol. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Maj. G. D. Sherman, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Boston, and there take station during the temporary absence of Maj. J. A. Watrous, Paymr. (S. O. 249, D. E., Oct. 26.)

Maj. George A. Vandegrift, George T. Holloway and Clifford Arrick, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., and pay the 2d Alabama. (S. O. 134, D. G., Oct. 24.)

Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymr. U. S. A., in charge; Maj. Seymour Howell and William B. Dwight, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Birmingham, Ala., and pay the 1st Alabama. (S. O. 134, D. G., Oct. 24.)

Maj. Webster C. Weiss, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will pay the 2d Kentucky, at Lexington. Maj. Charles B. Marsh, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Lexington, Ky., to assist in payment of the 2d Kentucky Vol. Inf. (S. O. 134, D. G., Oct. 24.)

Col. George E. Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen. U. S. A., will proceed to Columbia, Tenn., Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., on pay duty. (S. O. 134, D. G., Oct. 24.)

Maj. Winfield M. Clark, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

Maj. Junius G. Sanders, Adm. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Graham D. Fitch, Engineer Officer U. S. V., is further extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Engr. Officer, U. S. V., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, C. O. U. S. V., will proceed, on Oct. 25, 1898, to Jacksonville, Fla., via Savannah, Ga., and resume his duties as Chief Ordnance Officer 7th Army Corps. (W. D., Oct. 22.)

The leave of Maj. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. V., is changed to sick leave and extended one month. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

The sick leave granted Capt. Frederick T. Leigh, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is extended 15 days. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, U. S. V. Signal Corps. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Post Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, U. S. A., will proceed to his proper station, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, Signal Corps, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago, and thence to Guantánamo, Baracoa, and Sagua de Táñamo, Cuba, to fully report upon the extent and condition of the telegraph lines in the Department of Santiago, the availability of timber supplies in the country for their reconstruction and other essential points connected with the reconstruction of such lines as are necessary for military purposes. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Maj. James M. Bell is detailed for recruiting duty at Baltimore, Md., on expiration of his leave, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles Miller, 16th Inf. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

##### 2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

The sick leave granted Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 2d U. S. Cav., is further extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

##### 3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

1st Lieut. E. L. Phillips, 2d Cav., is detailed Engineer, Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 19.)

2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav., will proceed to Philadelphia, to confer as to arrangements for troops at Peace Jubilee. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 20.)

1st Lieut. O. B. Myer, 2d Cav., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., to arrange camp for the six troops of regiment going there. (Fort Myer, Oct. 23.)

Capt. E. E. Alden, 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Merrillat, 3d Cav., is further extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Maj. Charles Morton, 4th U. S. Cav., recently promoted from Capt. 3d U. S. Cav., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and join portion of the 4th U. S. Cav. there. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Capt. Edw. F. Andrus, 1st Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 1st Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, 1st Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, are relieved from mustering duty and will join their regiments. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

Lieut. Col. James M. J. Sanne, 4th Inf., A. L. G. Dept., of

##### 8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.\*

2d Lieut. Claude B. Sweeny will report to Brig. Gen. Richard Combe, U. S. V., Huntsville, Ala., as A. D. C. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS McGREGOR.

Capt. Matthias W. Day, 9th U. S. Cav., recently mustered as Lieut. Col. 1st Ohio Vol., will join the 9th U. S. Cavalry on or before Dec. 1, 1898. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

The extension of leave granted Capt. James W. Watson, 10th U. S. Cav., is further extended 10 days. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

The retirement from active service this date of Maj. Jos. M. Kelley, 10th U. S. Cav., under the provisions of Section 1243, Revised Statutes, and upon his own application, after 30 years' service, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

An extension of 45 days, on account of sickness, is granted 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, 10th Cav. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

##### 2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL ALEX. G. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Tlemann N. Horn, 2d U. S. Art. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George S. Grimes, 2d Art. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

2d Lieut. Harold P. Goodnow, 2d U. S. Art., is assigned to Battery D, in that regiment. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

2d Lieut. Fox Conner, 2d U. S. Art., is transferred from Battery D to Light Battery F, of that regiment. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

Capt. F. W. Fletcher, J. Murphy, and H. A. Perrin, C. 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. R. S. Wells, 2d Art. (Long Island Head, Oct. 24.)

Capt. C. A. Reubens, E. Schiminsky, and G. H. Williams, Light Battery F, 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. John Frazer, W. S. Keyes, R. L. Kilby, George H. Hooper, W. Loftthouse and C. Henry, D. 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art. (Fort Warren, Oct. 21.)

Sergt. E. H. Neville, B. 2d Art., will proceed to Fall River to serve subpoenas. (Fort Adams, Oct. 21.)

Leave for six days is granted Capt. J. E. Eastman, 2d Art. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 24.)

##### 3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

1st Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, Capt. and A. A. G. U. S. V. is relieved from duty on the staff of Gen. Ernst and will report for duty at the U. S. Military Academy. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

##### 4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

The leave granted Maj. George B. Rodney, 4th Art., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Capt. S. W. Newbridge and H. F. Wood, A. 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

The funeral of the late 1st Lt. John Gorham, Battery E, 4th Art., took place with military honors at Fort Monroe, Oct. 20.

##### 5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Capt. J. S. Aker, H. Schnarr and V. Bergren, E. 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. C. H. McNeil, 5th Art., will temporarily command Battery G, 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 21.)

Capt. B. R. Roberts, 5th Art., is detail to Summary Court Officer. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 21.)

2d Lieut. M. M. Anna, 5th Art., is temporarily attached to Battery M. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 19.)

Capt. L. Weinpahl and L. O. Conqueque, Battery I, 7th Art., have been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art., is temporarily attached to Battery H. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 24.)

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Aiken, 5th U. S. Art., in addition to his present duties, will report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhill, Deputy Surg. Gen., Josiah Simpson General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at that hospital, to relieve Capt. John W. McHarg, A. Q. M., U. S. V., who will proceed to Savannah, Ga. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

Sick leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. William W. Gaithra. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

##### 6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

2d Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms is detailed for recruiting duty at Rochester, N. Y., from Nov. 1 and as Acting Quartermaster while on recruiting duty. (S. O. W. D., Oct. 25.)

##### 7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD M. COATES.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Bent, 7th U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

2d Lieut. Charles E. Russell, 7th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report to Brig. Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, U. S. V., for appointment as A. D. C. on his staff. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

##### 8TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

To enable him to comply with S. O. 233, A. G. O., Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus. (S. O. 246, D. E., Oct. 22.)

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, 8th Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

##### 9TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Sergt. J. McInerney has been transferred from Co. E to Co. I.

Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., is relieved from command of 2d and assigned to command of 3d Battalion. (Madison Barracks, Oct. 24.)

##### 10TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, 10th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

1st Lieut. Matthew E. Saville, 10th Inf., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Ark., for mustering duty. (W. D., Oct. 25.)

##### 11TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed to New York City and report in person to Maj. Philpot A. Whitney, 11th U. S. Inf., for assignment to recruiting duty. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

##### 12TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Flue W. Smith, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, 12th Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

##### 13TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Capt. Jas. B. Gee and William B. Hughes, 13th Inf., are detailed members on the G. C. M. at Fort Porter. (S. O. 246, D. E., Oct. 22.)

1st Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Montauk Point, N. Y., on business pertaining to the disposal of public property at that place. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

Sergt. George Burns, E. 13th Inf., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Niagara, Oct. 23.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

The orders directing 2d Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf., to report for examination for promotion before the Board at Governors Island, New York City, are revoked. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

##### 14TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL THOS. M. ANDERSON.

1st Lieut. Henry P. McCain, 14th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for medical treatment. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

##### 15TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL WILLIAM S. WORTHL.

Sick leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Phillip B. M. Walker, 16th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

The leave granted Capt. George H. Palmer, 16th U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct.

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The War Department on Wednesday last was without  
an official chief, Secretary Alger and Maj. Gen. Miles being  
in Philadelphia with their staffs, attending the Peace  
Jubilee celebration. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is  
still in the West. Owing to the fact that the chiefs  
were away, the Department was very quiet and little official  
business was transacted.

Orders have been issued by the War Department di-  
recting the 5th Cavalry, now at Huntsville, Ala., to pro-  
ceed to Savannah, Ga., and embark for Porto Rico, Oct.  
30. These troops will relieve the Volunteer organiza-  
tions which have been ordered to the United States. It  
is the purpose of the administration to maintain a gar-  
rison of about 5,000 men in Porto Rico pending the out-  
come of the peace negotiations at Paris.

The following promotions in the Regular Army have  
been officially announced in the War Department: Lieut.  
Col. S. M. Whitson, of the 5th Cavalry, to Colonel of  
the 10th Cavalry, vice Henry promoted; Maj. C. C. Carr,  
of the 8th Cavalry, to Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th, vice  
Whitson promoted; Lieut. Col. H. B. Freeman, of the 5th Infantry,  
to Colonel of the 24th Infantry, vice Kent promoted;  
Maj. Mott Hooton, of the 25th Infantry, to Lieutenant  
Colonel of the 5th Infantry, vice Freeman; 1st Lieut.  
R. R. Steedman, of the 16th Infantry, to Captain of  
the 11th Infantry, dating from June 30, 1898, vice  
Quimby, promoted; 1st Lieut. G. P. Ahren, of the 25th Infantry,  
to Captain of the 9th Infantry, dating from June 30, 1898, vice  
Bowman promoted.

Upon the recommendation of Maj. Gen. Wade, the  
president of the Cuban Evacuation Commission, Presi-  
dent McKinley has decided to extend the time set for  
the entire evacuation of the island from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1.  
Gen. Wade states in his communication to the Presi-  
dent that there are now 124,000 Spanish soldiers scat-  
tered throughout Cuba and with the present transporta-  
tion facilities it will be impossible to move such a large  
army before January. Although the administration has  
granted this additional time, it has not abandoned the  
original plan to take formal possession of the island on  
Dec. 1. It may be, however, that the Government will  
find it advisable to postpone this date also, at least until  
the United States has as many troops in Cuba as Spain.  
It is not the intention of the War Department to retard  
in any way the progress of the American Army to Cuba.  
As rapidly as transportation can be provided by the  
Quartermaster's Department, troops will be dispatched  
from Savannah and sent to various sections of the island.

San Juan, Porto Rico, is now a naval station of the  
United States with an officer of the service in charge. It  
will in time become the chief naval base of supplies in  
the West Indies, and if the purposes of the naval au-  
thorities are carried out it is to become a repair sta-  
tion and dock yard as well. By an order issued this  
week, Comdr. A. S. Snow is directed to assume charge  
of the station, relieving Admiral Schley, who was put  
temporarily in command on the final evacuation of the  
island by the Spanish troops. At present he is on waiting  
orders, but will leave at once for his new station. There  
has been received by the Navy Department from an offi-  
cer at San Juan a chart showing the extent of the pre-  
mises relinquished by the Spanish to the United States  
and the depth of water leading to the yard proper. No  
accurate estimate has yet been made of the amount of  
stores and other naval properties within the station, but  
they are not believed to be considerable. It is expected  
that a valuable naval station can be secured at small  
cost where ships of the heaviest draft may lie, coal and  
receive necessary repairs, not involving a complete over-  
hauling. Lying on a fine deep-water harbor, in a good  
climate, and directly in the line of communication north  
and south, east and west, a well maintained repair and  
supply station at San Juan will be of the greatest strat-  
egical value to the Navy.

Renewed efforts are to be made by the Government to  
rescue if possible some others of the Spanish vessels  
wrecked off Santiago by the guns of Admiral Sampson's  
fleet. If the project does not involve too great an ex-  
pense and if there is probability of saving at least two  
ships the Navy Department will authorize the work to  
continue under the direction of Constructor Hobson, who  
is to appear before the Construction Board Oct. 31 and  
present the latest information regarding their condition.  
The Board of Construction looks with favor upon a re-  
commendation to the Secretary of the Navy for begin-  
ning the work of saving not only the Mercedes, wrecked  
by the guns of the Indiana two days after the big fight,  
but also to continue that on the Colon. There is no doubt  
that the former vessel can be got off, towed to the United  
States, and made a serviceable warship, and hope is still  
entertained that the Colon may also be saved. At one  
of the meetings this week a statement was presented  
from the commander of a supply ship which has recently  
made the rounds of the wrecked vessels to investigate  
their condition, and estimate the possibility of getting  
them afloat. The prevailing sentiment among the bu-  
reau chiefs is in favor of urging the Secretary to author-  
ize continuation of the work and to extend it to all the  
Spanish ships which are not so far gone as to preclude  
the possibility of saving them. There is a well defined  
sentiment in the Navy that every effort should be made  
to secure as many of the vessels as is practicable if for no  
other reason than as evidences of American prowess on  
the seas.

October 29, 1898.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## NO MORE REGIMENTS!

## THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

It is evident that one of the first questions to be considered by Congress will relate to an augmentation of the Army. The Volunteers, it is felt, must be mustered out as soon as the treaty of peace is signed. It is to the interest of both Spain and the United States that this treaty be signed as soon as possible. Nevertheless, from 50,000 to 100,000 men are considered necessary to hold and pacify our newly acquired territory, and at the same time protect our Western Territories. To supply the place of the Volunteers, the Regular Army must be increased. This seems to be the universal conclusion.

Already greedy eyes are fixed upon this eventuality. It is hoped by many that the increase of strength will bring about an increase in the number of regiments and the number of officers. Powerful influence is about to be brought by officers of Volunteers to gain this end. Certain special organizations, such as those Volunteer regiments raised for the war by the United States, like the "immunes," are working to be incorporated into the Regular Army intact. In the State regiments the officers who are holding fast to their commissions, do so largely in the hope that they will obtain rank in the reorganized Regular Army, equal to that which they now hold in the Volunteers.

Without disrespect to the Volunteer officers of 1861-65, who, by their merits, fairly won a place in the Regular Army, it is only necessary to refer back to the period which succeeded that war to demonstrate the injustice which such an increase would work to Regular officers. An increase of the Army is certain, within a year or two, when the new territory is pacified, to be followed by a reduction. Such has always been the case. In 1866 the number of infantry regiments was increased to 45. In 1870 this number was decreased to 25. There resulted an absolute stagnation of promotion, affecting all officers whatever their origin, which has lasted to within recent years. Such cases as that of an officer remaining from five to fifteen years at the head of the 1st Lieutenants of a regiment were not at all uncommon.

But it is not in the Volunteers alone that this increase is being worked for. Many officers of the Regular Army also hope to profit by it. It is possible that some few might, but the majority would be disappointed, for the influence of a regular officer is not to be compared with that of a State Volunteer. There would be a grand scramble for places, a grand distribution of political prizes; the places will be put where they will do the most good and the Regular officer will get left. Even the man who originally entered from the Volunteers, and who earned his rank by four years' hard fighting, is liable to be displaced by a political Colonel or Major, whose service is limited to having fought flies four months at Chickamauga Park, whose military talents and knowledge amount to nil, and who seeks the Army merely because he is an unsuccessful business man.

From the point of view of personal advantage, it is folly for the Army officer not to oppose this plan.

But leaving aside the question of personal advantage, what is it that the interests of the country demand?

We think it is apparent that in this necessary increase of the Army we will obtain the maximum of economy as well as efficiency by adding to the Army not regiments but men.

We have 25 regiments of infantry 10 of cavalry and 7 of artillery, all of 12 companies each. We also have 5 companies of Engineers, and considerable detachments of the Quartermaster, Subsistence, Medical, Ordnance, and Signal Service Departments. By filling the artillery and infantry companies to 150 men each, the cavalry troops to 100 men each, and increasing the Engineer, Medical and other staff detachments commensurately, there will result an Army of about 75,000 men and officers, which will be well up toward the suggested limit of 100,000 men.

It cannot be said that companies of 150 will be too large. The experience of all Europe disproves that. Further, the unhealthiness of the foreign service on which

our troops will be engaged and the consequent larger proportion of sick, invalided men sent home on sick furloughs, etc., will necessitate large companies.

As to economy the great objection to increasing the Regular Army has always been its cost per enlisted man. It has been charged that whereas an Army of 25,000 costs about \$25,000,000 an Army of 50,000 would cost \$50,000,000. Leaving out of consideration the error which arises in charging the cost of forts, defences and permanent improvements to the individual soldier, it may be admitted that a high ratio of expense would be kept up if the number of officers were increased in the same proportion as the number of enlisted men. It is a fact that before the war with Spain we had nearly one officer to every ten enlisted men, and that the pay of all the officers aggregated almost as much as the pay of all the men. It is this state of things that those who are in favor of increasing the number of regiments propose to keep up. It needs no prophetic mind to discern that if they succeed in inaugurating such a system Congress will soon discover its mistake, and consolidate the regiments.

For twenty-five years our regiments have been skeletons; our companies have been unable to muster for drill more than a mere handful—twenty or thirty men; our company officers have lost interest, pride, efficiency because the organizations they commanded were ridiculous! Let us have no more of that!

Let us do our best to kill this plot.

The Regular Army of the United States has won a right to be heard. It was its magnificent conduct that brought the war to a close, that won for the country those vast possessions. It asks for no rewards, no gratitude; but it has a right to justice. To put Volunteers over the heads of Regular officers would be to the last degree an outrage upon all the principles of right.

Let us not minimize this danger. It was the Volunteers, who, when the country was in the direst straits for an efficient Army, killed the Hull reorganization bill. This action would have forced the country to wait six months, or until the militia was trained, before attacking the enemy on land, had not the lucky chance of Santiago occurred.

The Regular Army did the fighting. Shall others reap where they have not sown?

## SOME NAVAL MISTAKES.

It is hard to satisfy some people. We even hear that there are in the service officers who think a mistake has been made in teaching Congress that yachts and cattle boats supplied with guns and filled with naval "preserves" are better than destroyers and cruisers! There are others who doubt if the man behind the gun has dealt every blow in this war. Even leaving out what credit should be apportioned to the commissioned officer it is still the best man, behind the best gun, on board the best ships, sailed, maneuvered and fought in the best manner. In every battle the gun foundry, engine shop and designing room are right to the front and the question of why hammering did not destroy our ships cannot be answered without going to those work places.

There is a creative class of officers required in both services and unfortunately our present laws do not encourage the activity of these necessary men except the few who may be assigned to construction and ordnance duty. They do not include all officers who are fitted for such duty and the line holds many bright men who reflect and invent, not in offices away from active service, but on the ships where every idea can be tested by immediate application to existing conditions. In fact, the existing conditions often prompt the thought or invention. For this reason we look upon the law that allows officers' inventions to be taken without compensation as a mistake. Judge Advocate General Lemly thinks to correct the injustice by allowing officers to invent and then if the Government takes the invention send them before a Court of Claims and this certainly would be an improvement.

The other law forbidding civilian inventors the privilege of seeking the aid of officers to perfect their inventions is also a mistake, and the gag law against publication is another. The only way to reach the highest efficiency is by the freest encouragement of improvement and discussion, and there are few officers indeed who exceed the bounds of professional propriety in taking advantage of the liberty. When they do they are liable to punishment.

It is said that Navy officers in Europe admire Dewey's nerve and consider that his tactics could not be excelled, but that they would not have been possible if Admiral Montojo had held his fleet under Corregidor Island. Much has been said about the old armament of the Spanish vessels, but they were not lacking in some of the latest guns, including the Schwartzkopfs on the Reina Christina. Cervera's tactics are equally criticised. He ought to have gone out on the worst night that offered and gone straight to sea.

Army officers, on duty in the War Department, unite in the opinion that with an increase in the size of the Regular Army, a radical change should be made in the staff organization. The Spanish-American war has proven, without the shadow of a doubt, that the present organization of the staff is most faulty. The great amount of confusion which occurred in moving the troops from Tampa to Cuba is charged to the lack of a head over the staff; not to personal incompetence but to a faulty system. Many plans have been suggested for a better organization of the staff. At the present time the one which is received with the most favor is based upon the German plan. This places the entire staff under one head, who has entire control and would be

responsible only to the Secretary of War and the President. By making such a change in our organization it is believed that in the future the various departments will work in harmony, and avoidable confusion will be done away with.

Fred Remington describes his experiences with the 5th Corps in "Harper's Magazine" for November. The direct and only cause of all the privation and delay the corps suffered in Cuba was, according to Mr. Remington, the failure to furnish the command with its proper ratio of pack-mules. "I cannot imagine," he says, "a man who would recommend wagons for a tropical country during the rainy season. Such a man should not be censured or reprimanded; he should be spanked with a slipper." Our cavalry he describes as without doubt "the most perfect things of all Uncle Sam's public institutions. More honest work has gone into them, more enthusiasm, more intelligence, and they have shown more results, not excepting the new Navy or the postal system." Our Regular Army as a whole is "physically superior to any in the world, as any one will know who understands the requirements of our enlistment as against that of conscript troops," and "what satisfying soldiers Lawton and Chaffee are! Both seasoned, professional, military types. Lawton, big and long, forceful, and with iron determination. Chaffee, who never dismounts but for a little sleep during the darkest hours of the night, and whose head might have been presented to him by one of William's Norman barons. Such a head! We used to sit around and study that head. It does not belong to the period; it is remote, when the race was young and strong; and it has 'warrior' sculptured in every line. It may seem trivial to you, but I must have people 'look their part.' That so many do not in this age is probably because men are so complicated; but 'war is a primitive art,' and that is the one objection I had to von Moltke, with his simple student face. He might have been anything. Chaffee is a soldier."

Torpedo-boat service is described in an article with this title by Lieut. J. C. Fremont, U. S. N., in "Harper's" for November. Lieut. Fremont commanded the Porter during the war and he reports that even after what she has been through, "her hull is as good as the day it was built, not a leak being developed or anything giving way." With a roll of from 30 to 45 degrees each way, and twenty-five times a minute, with occasionally an extra roll thrown in, which goes beyond the registering limit of the indicators, she gives one an experience of being "rocked in the cradle of the deep" not altogether pleasant. The absence of routine and routine drills on board is some compensation for other discomforts and "all we asked for," Lieut. Fremont tells us, "was a chance—something that never came for the torpedo boats during the war." During three weeks the Porter ran 2,800 miles, some of it at its highest speed, but it never had a chance at the enemy, though it did come uncomfortably near sinking one of our own blockaders, the identity of which was discovered just in the nick of time.

It seems to have been decided definitely by the Navy Department to court martial Naval Constructor Hanscom and Chief Engr. Robinson, U. S. N., for alleged culpable negligence in the performance of their duties at the League Island Navy Yard. Affairs there were so conducted, it is asserted that not only are these officers involved but several civilian employees holding positions of importance. The alleged misconduct was discovered by Lieut. Knapp, whose record for Navy Yard investigations led to his selection for the work of examining the methods pursued at all naval stations where there has been any suspicion of improper conduct. Lieut. Knapp investigated the League Island yard some time ago, and it is on his report that court martial will be ordered. He found a state of affairs that called for explanation from several officials, and may lead to trouble for others. It is said at the Navy Department that the Judge Advocate General is engaged in preparing charges and specifications for the trials of the officers named above and that the court will assemble at League Island soon after the Secretary returns and approves the case. It is not believed that either of these officers is guilty of more than negligence and inattention to duty. One of the civilian officials will be turned over to the courts for action. Lieut. Knapp has lately completed an investigation of the Norfolk Navy Yard, where affairs were found in a most creditable condition.

General Order No. 1 issued by Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., taking command of Porto Rico, which appears elsewhere enables us to realize the fact of the extension of United States authority over this lovely island and of the Antilles. It is a natural and fitting sequence to the admirable work done by Gen. Brooke and his fellow commissioners, in securing the prompt withdrawal of the Spaniards from Porto Rico, and the transfer of jurisdiction over that island to the United States. So we give a hearty greeting to our newly acquired citizens of Porto Rico, hoping that they will each and all prove to be "jolly good fellows."

Capt. James G. Blaine, Asst. Adj't. Gen. of Vol. will be mustered out of the service at the expiration of 60 days. Owing to his reported unsoldierly conduct in Honolulu and Manila, Capt. Blaine was ordered to Washington, and it was the intention of the War Department to muster him out of service immediately, but yielding to his request to be given another chance, the President cabled Maj. Gen. Otis, asking if he was willing to have Capt. Blaine return to Manila. In reply Gen. Otis said there was no place in his command for the young Assistant Adjutant General. An order for his discharge was immediately issued.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.  
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 21.—Capt. B. H. McCalla, order of Oct. 16, detaching him from command of the Marblehead and ordering to duty as Captain of Yard at Norfolk, modified so that he is authorized to delay reporting till Oct. 29.  
Capt. J. Schouler, to duty as member of Board (Naval Examining), Navy Yard, Washington.  
Comdr. A. S. Snow, to San Juan, Porto Rico, for command of Naval Station, via Solace, Oct. 24.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Speyers, from command of the Caesar and to the Navy Yard, New York, for duty on Board of Labor Employment.  
Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, from command of the torpedo boat *Nellie* and to command the Caesar per steamer of Nov. 20.  
Lieut. Comdr. S. Hubbard, retired, from Navy Yard, New York, to home.  
Lieut. F. W. Coffin, from the Arethusa to the Wabash.  
Lieut. T. C. B. Howard, to the Arethusa.  
Lieut. H. M. M. Richards, honorably discharged Oct. 21.  
Lieut. J. Hubbard, to Navy Yard, New York, as assistant to Inspector of ordnance.  
Ensign J. F. Tatem, from the Resolute to home.  
Ensign R. J. Baird, honorably discharged Oct. 21.  
Ensign L. C. Palmer, to report immediately for duty as Watch and Division Officer of the New York.  
Asst. Engr. W. H. P. Creighton, retired, detached from duty with machinery of Mary Wittick and ordered home.  
Mate J. Peterson, from the Lancaster to home.  
Boatswain L. R. Boland, from the Independence, home and wait orders.  
Carpenter J. D. Griffin, from the Columbia and to Navy Yard, New York.

OCT. 22.—Comdr. U. Sebree, from command of the Wheeling upon the reporting of Comdr. Burwell, instead of Comdr. Little.  
Comdr. W. T. Burwell, order detaching him from command of the Alexander modified, to command Wheeling, instead of proceeding home.  
Comdr. B. F. Tilley, order detaching him from Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordering to command Vicksburg, revoked.  
Comdr. A. B. H. Little, order of Oct. 16, detaching him from command of Vicksburg and to command Wheeling, respectively.  
Lieut. C. S. Braddock, Jr., from the Resolute to home.  
Lieut. C. K. Boiles, to the Peoria immediately.  
Lieut. W. N. King, from the Peoria to home.  
Lieut. H. Bryant, to the Resolute immediately.  
Lieut. J. S. Mackie, honorably discharged Oct. 22.  
Lieut. (J. G.) F. A. Ballaseyus, honorably discharged Oct. 22.

Ensign J. M. Bower, to the Resolute immediately.  
Ensign F. H. Silvers, from the Resolute to home.  
Ensign B. R. E. Collins, honorably discharged Oct. 22.  
P. A. Engr. M. S. Simpson, honorably discharged Oct. 22.  
P. A. Engr. P. McGill, from the Resolute to home.  
P. A. Engr. A. W. Dunbar, order detaching him from the San Francisco and ordering to the Franklin, modified so as when detached from the San Francisco he will report to the Resolute.  
Asst. Paymr. J. Brooks, from the Franklin to the Puritan.  
Chief Engr. W. L. Cathcart, honorably discharged Oct. 22.  
P. A. Engr. G. W. Perkins, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, and immediately to the Resolute.  
P. A. Engr. L. L. Bernier, from the Resolute to home.  
Asst. Engr. G. F. D. Rollings, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, to home.  
Asst. Engr. W. Goodman, from Navy Yard, League Island, to home.  
Asst. Engr. W. H. Mason, from Amphitrite to home.  
Asst. Engr. C. H. Kretz, from Navy Yard, New York, to home.  
Asst. Engr. C. H. Treat, from Navy Yard, New York, to home.  
Asst. Engr. C. G. Woolson, from Navy Yard, New York, to home.  
Asst. Engr. J. F. Morris, from Navy Yard, League Island, to home.  
Asst. Engr. J. E. Johnson, Jr., from the Amphitrite to home.  
Asst. Engr. McCall Pate, from the Lancaster to home.  
Asst. Engr. F. J. Borie, from works of Cramp & Son to home.  
Asst. Engr. W. A. Gordon, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, to home.  
Asst. Engr. C. M. Chapman, from the Navy Yard, Boston, to home.  
Asst. Engr. H. Gutten, from Navy Yard, New York, to home.  
Asst. Engr. S. K. Kenoyer, from Navy Yard, League Island, to home.  
Asst. Engr. R. E. Bruckner, from inspector of shell at West Point foundry to home.  
Asst. Engr. F. W. Koller, from Nashville to home.  
Asst. Engr. A. D. Houghton, from Bath Iron Works to home.  
Asst. Engr. D. M. Berry, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, to home.  
Asst. Engr. J. F. Hanley, from the Lancaster to home.  
Asst. Engr. D. J. Jenkins, from the Amphitrite to home.  
Asst. Engr. C. F. Taylor, from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, to home.  
Asst. Engr. M. H. Gerry, from the Pensacola to home.  
P. A. Engr. G. Kimball, from the Leonidas to home.  
Asst. Engr. H. T. Powell, from Detroit and home.  
P. A. Engr. M. A. Chambers, from Navy Yard, Pensacola, to home.

Asst. Naval Constr. L. Spear, from Bureau of Construction and Repair to Naval Academy in connection with cadets post-graduate course in naval construction.  
Carpenter E. P. Kirk, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and to Columbia.  
Mate J. M. Murray, from the Navy Yard, New York, to home.  
Gunner J. Hill, from the Franklin to the Miantonomoh.  
Gunner F. H. Whitney, from the Massachusetts and to Navy Yard, Boston, to home.  
Asst. Gunner D. Lyons, from the Miantonomoh to the Massachusetts.  
Acting Boatswain J. J. Rochfort, from the Franklin and to the Tacoma.  
Paymr. Clerk M. P. Coombs, from the Franklin to the Puritan, with Asst. Paymr. J. Brooks.

OCT. 24.—Rear Adm. E. O. Matthews, retired, detached Nov. 1 as senior member Naval and Retiring Boards, Washington.  
Rear Adm. J. A. Howell, senior member Naval and Retiring Boards, Washington, Nov. 1.  
Lieut. (J. G.) Ross, honorably discharged Oct. 24.  
Ensign A. M. McKethan, from the Solace and to charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga.  
Ensign H. G. Bohrman, honorably discharged Oct. 24.  
Ensign L. H. Talbot, to Peoria as Watch and Division Officer.  
Ensign W. C. Bliss, to the Peoria as Watch and Division Officer.

Surg. J. D. Gatewood, to Naval Museum of Hygiene.  
Surg. H. Smith, retired, from the Michigan to home.  
Asst. Surg. W. M. Garton, from the Vermont to the Supply.  
Surg. O. Dlehi, to the Michigan.  
Asst. Surg. B. L. Wright, from the Supply to the Vermont.  
Asst. Surg. Holton C. Curl, appointed Oct. 14 to Naval Station, Bremerton.  
Asst. Paymr. Theo. J. Arms, appointed Oct. 23 to the Peoria.  
Chief Engr. C. J. Habighurst, from the Puritan and to Washington for examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.  
Asst. Engr. I. T. Cooper, to League Island Oct. 26 for examination by Board of Medical Survey, then home and wait orders.  
Asst. Engr. G. A. Kolb, honorably discharged Oct. 24.  
Asst. Engr. M. Plunkett, retired, order of Oct. 4 modified so as he is detached as assistant inspector of machinery at Newport News immediately.  
Asst. Engr. G. B. Massey, from the Resolute to home.

Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre, dismissed Oct. 24, 1898.  
Paymr. Clerk E. H. Roberts, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. R. H. Orr to duty on board the Helena.  
Paymr. Clerk E. H. Roberts, appointment on nomination of P. A. Paymr. H. A. Dent to duty on the Marblehead, revoked.

OCT. 25.—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller, Nov. 22, retired, Section 1442.  
Lieut. M. K. Schwenk, retired, from the Vermont Nov. 15 to home.  
Lieut. C. W. Jungen, to the Vermont Nov. 15.  
Lieut. R. L. Russell, from the New Orleans, to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. C. W. Hazeltine, from the Vixen to the Franklin.  
Lieut. E. C. Weeks and Lieut. (J. G.) W. H. Clifford, honorably discharged Oct. 25.  
Ensign E. T. Hoopes, from the Eagle to home.  
Ensign W. G. Powell, from the Eagle to home.  
Ensign T. A. Kearney, from the Vixen to the Adams.  
Ensign A. McArthur, from the Vixen to the Brooklyn.  
Naval Cadet R. W. Henderson, from the Texas to the Brooklyn.  
Asst. Surg. G. F. Freeman, from the Eagle to the Arethusa.  
Asst. Surg. R. O. Marcour, from the Arethusa to the Pompy.  
Asst. Surg. W. S. Thomas, from the Vixen to the Franklin.  
Chief Engr. W. S. Moore, order of 15th, detaching from the Columbia and to the Vermont, modified to wait for release.  
Chief Engr. H. S. Ross, order of 14th, detaching from San Francisco and ordering to Minneapolis, also to duty in connection with machinery of the Columbia, and order of 20th, detaching from Minneapolis and ordering to Columbia, revoked; when detached from the San Francisco will join the Calumet.

Chief Engr. C. P. Howell, order of 20th modified so that he will report for duty on Minneapolis; also for machinery of Columbia as relief of P. A. Engr. McGrann, instead of Chief Engr. Ross.

Chief Engr. J. L. Hannum, order of 20th, detaching from Navy Yard, Boston, to home and wait orders, modified so as he is detached on reporting of relief of Chief Engr. Barton, instead of Chief Engr. Ross.

Chief Engr. J. K. Barton, detached from duty with Naval Engineering Examining Board, Philadelphia, and ordered immediately to Navy Yard, Boston.

Chief Engr. R. W. Galt, when discharged from treatment at hospital, Mare Island, to examination for retirement Nov. 7, then home and wait orders.

Chief Engr. C. Andrade, relieved as member of Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, and to continue duties as member and recorder of Naval Engineering Examining Board, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Engr. C. R. Koehler, from the Newark to Navy Department as member of Board of Inspection and Survey.

Asst. Engr. J. V. Rockwell, from Navy Yard, New York, to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Asst. Engr. A. M. Proctor, order of 28th, detaching from the Gloucester and ordering to Navy Yard, Norfolk, revoked.

P. A. Engr. W. H. McGrann, order of 15th, detaching from Minneapolis and ordering home and wait orders, modified so as he is detached from Minneapolis upon reporting of relief.

Civil Engr. H. H. Roseau, to Navy Yard, New York, as assistant to the Civil Engineer of that yard.

Sailmaker W. Redstone, retired, from recruiting rendezvous at San Francisco, and to the Independence.

Sailmaker T. B. White, retired Nov. 3, Section 1444.

Paymr. Clerk A. Reynard, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. J. H. Merriam, to assist with accounts on the Helena.

Paymr. Clerk H. J. Longley, appointment revoked when Asst. Paymr. J. H. Merriam is detached from Helena.

OCT. 26.—Lieut. W. S. Hughes, sick leave extended till Dec. 1.

Chief Engr. George Cowie, to the Montgomery.

P. A. Engr. D. E. Disimukes, to the Texas Oct. 30.

Asst. Engr. H. K. Crank, from the Texas to Navy Yard, New York.

Chief Engr. I. S. K. Reeves, from the Montgomery to the Puritan.

P. A. Engr. F. C. Bowers, from the Navy Yard, New York, to the office of the Fish Commission.

Gunner P. Haney, retired Oct. 26, Section 1453.

Acting Boatswain William Brooks, from the Minneapolis to the Indiana.

Acting Boatswain J. Hartman, order of 14th, detaching from San Francisco and ordering to the Indiana, mounted so as when detached from the San Francisco is to remain on treatment at hospital, Norfolk.

OCT. 27.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, order of 21st detaching him from command of torpedo boat *Nellie* and to command the Caesar, as amended, so that he take Army transport sailing on Nov. 2 instead of Nov. 5.

Lieut. W. P. Elliott, to the Asiatic station per steamer of Nov. 19, and unexpired leave revoked.

Lieut. W. S. Hughes, to charge Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Nov. 15, and unexpired sick leave revoked.

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, from command of the Porter when put out of commission and to the Scorpion as Executive Officer.

Lieut. W. L. Rodgers, from command of the Foote when put out of commission and to Navy Yard, Washington.

Lieut. J. N. Jordan, detached as Inspector Ordnance at Lynn, and to continue duties as Inspector of Ordnance at Hartford and New Haven.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, from the Massachusetts to duty as Inspector of Ordnance, Lynn, Mass.

Lieut. S. V. Wood, from command of the Dupont when put out of commission and to the Massachusetts.

Ensign C. S. Bookwalter, detached from the Porter on going out of commission and to the Essex.

Ensign J. V. Chase, detached from the Foote on going out of commission and to the Lancaster.

Ensign F. H. Clark, Jr., from the Dupont when put out of commission and to the Lancaster.

Ensina W. V. Powelson, order of Aug. 19 revoked, when discharged from further treatment at Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, is ordered home and granted sick leave for six months.

Asst. Surg. D. B. Kerr, from the Pensacola and to Washington and report to Navy Department.

Pay Insp. W. W. Woodhull, retired, to duty as General Storekeeper, San Juan, Porto Rico, via Solace.

Chief Engr. F. W. Bartlett, from the Prairie and immediately to San Juan, Porto Rico, Naval Station, via Solace.

P. A. Engr. W. S. Smith, to additional-duty as Inspector of Machinery at Shubrick, Stockton and Thornton, works W. H. Trigg, Richmond, Va.

P. A. Engr. A. J. Mickley, order of 17th, detaching him from the Newark and ordering to the Vulcan in connection with machinery of Maria Teresa, revoked.

Asst. Engr. F. C. Williams, to the Prairie immediately.

Asst. Engr. C. G. Woolson honorably discharged Oct. 27.

Acting Boatswain Wm. Brooks, order of 26th detaching him from the Minneapolis and ordering to the Indiana, revoked.

Acting Boatswain J. J. Rochfort, order of 22d detaching him from the Franklin and ordering to the Tacoma modified so as when detached from the Franklin is ordered to the Indiana instead of to the Tacoma.

Asst. Engr. M. P. Coombs, from the Franklin to the Puritan, with Asst. Paymr. J. Brooks.

OCT. 28.—Rear Adm. E. O. Matthews, retired, detached Nov. 1 as senior member Naval and Retiring Boards, Washington.

Rear Adm. J. A. Howell, senior member Naval and Retiring Boards, Washington, Nov. 1.

Lieut. (J. G.) Ross, honorably discharged Oct. 24.

Ensign A. M. McKethan, from the Solace and to charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga.

Ensign H. G. Bohrman, honorably discharged Oct. 24.

Ensign L. H. Talbot, to Peoria as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign W. C. Bliss, to the Peoria as Watch and Division Officer.

Surg. J. D. Gatewood, to Naval Museum of Hygiene.

Surg. H. Smith, retired, from the Michigan to home.

Asst. Surg. W. M. Garton, from the Vermont to the Supply.

Surg. O. Dlehi, to the Michigan.

Asst. Surg. B. L. Wright, from the Supply to the Vermont.

Asst. Surg. Holton C. Curl, appointed Oct. 14 to Naval Station, Bremerton.

Asst. Paymr. Theo. J. Arms, appointed Oct. 23 to the Peoria.

Chief Engr. C. J. Habighurst, from the Puritan and to Washington for examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.

Asst. Engr. I. T. Cooper, to League Island Oct. 26 for examination by Board of Medical Survey, then home and wait orders.

Asst. Engr. G. A. Kolb, honorably discharged Oct. 24.

Asst. Engr. M. Plunkett, retired, order of Oct. 4 modified so as he is detached as assistant inspector of machinery at Newport News immediately.

Asst. Engr. G. B. Massey, from the Resolute to home.

Surg. J. D. Gatewood, to Naval Museum of Hygiene.

Surg. H. Smith, retired, from the Michigan to home.

Asst. Surg. W. M. Garton, from the Vermont to the Supply.

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Asst. Engr. M. Plunkett, retired, order of Oct. 4 modified so as he is detached as assistant inspector of machinery at Newport News immediately.

Asst. Engr. G. B. Massey, from the Resolute to home.

Surg. J. D. Gatewood, to Naval Museum of Hygiene.

Surg. H. Smith, retired, from the Michigan to home.

Asst. Surg. W. M. Garton, from the Vermont to the Supply.

October 29, 1898.

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## TORPEDO BOATS.

CUSHING, Lieut. J. Strauss. Newport, R. I.  
 DUPONT, Lieut. S. N. Wood. Navy Yard, New York.  
 FOUTE, Lieut. W. L. Rodgers. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GWIN, Lieut. C. S. Williams. At Annapolis, Md.  
 MORRIS, Lieut. Charles E. Fox. Newport, R. I.  
 PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Gilmore. Navy Yard, New York.  
 RODGERS, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. New York.  
 TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.  
 WINSLOW, Lieut. A. P. Niblack. At Philadelphia. Address there.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At New York. Address New York.  
 ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. En route to Bridgetown, Barbadoes. Address Trinidad, W. I. Following is his itinerary: Arrive Barbadoes, Nov. 15; Trinidad, Nov. 26; St. Vincent, Dec. 7; Martinique, Dec. 15; St. Kitts, Dec. 21; St. Croix, Jan. 16, 1898; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venezuela, Feb. 20; Kingston, Jamaica, March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiner's Bay, N. Y., April 21.  
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McJowian. Newport, R. I.  
 ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Curtis. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.  
 FICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Little. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address Commissioners, Mass. Training School, State House, Boston, Mass.  
 ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Lieut. H. Patterson. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.  
 SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Philadelphia, Pa.

## TUGS.

ACCOMAC, Mate P. S. Lea. Key West, Fla.  
 MASSASOIT, Ensign J. J. Coutrell. League Island, Pa.  
 NEZINSCOT, Boatswain J. J. Holden. Address Key West, Fla.  
 SAMOSET, Acting Boatswain P. Deery. League Island, Pa.  
 SIOUX, Mate A. F. Benzon. Norfolk, Va.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 GLACIER, Lieut. W. H. Seccombe. At Caimanera, Cuba. Address care Navy Department.  
 GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright. At Philadelphia. Will return to Naval Academy. Address Annapolis, Md.  
 LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Portsmouth, N. H.  
 MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. Erie, Pa.  
 SOLACE (Hospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 SUPPLY (Refrigerator vessel), Lieut. E. V. Roberts. Executive. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
 VULCAN (Repair vessel), Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris. Caimanera, Cuba. Address care Navy Department.

## UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ARETHUSA, Comdr. John F. Merry. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
 ALEXANDER, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Ordered out of commission.  
 NEWFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will sail shortly for Asiatic Station.  
 EGLIS, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.  
 HELLENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Boston, Mass.  
 IRONOTS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Mare Island, Cal.  
 MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
 PENNACOLA, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.  
 PIRATA, Lieut. T. W. Ryan. Navy Yard, New York.  
 RAINBOW, Navy Yard, New York.  
 SLIPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.  
 VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address care Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.  
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. At Charleston, S. C. Will proceed to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 YANKEON, Lieut. G. L. Dyer. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

## IN RESERVE.

BADGER, At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.  
 COLUMBIA, Capt. T. F. Jewell. League Island, Pa.  
 DIXIE, At League Island, Pa.  
 MANTONOMOH, League Island, Pa.  
 MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. T. F. Jewell. League Island, Pa.  
 PANTHER, At League Island, Pa.  
 PRAIRIE, At League Island, Pa.  
 PURITAN, Comdr. C. J. Train. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 TERROR, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Jasper. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 YANKEE, At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.  
 YOSEMITE, At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.  
 RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Head. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
 VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.  
 WABASH, Capt. H. F. Picking. Boston, Mass.

## FISH COMMISSION.

FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport. At Newport, R. I.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Boston and Petrel reached Taku at the mouth of the Peiho River, China, Oct. 20. The Petrel will probably go to Tientsin, but the river is too shallow to admit the Boston. No indication has been given of a determination to send a force of marines to Pekin, though Russia, England, Germany, Japan and, we believe, France have sent guards to their legations in the capital. The condition of palace affairs at Pekin is unchanged. The Empress An has usurped the throne and holds the Emperor a prisoner. He has been examined by a French physician who finds him suffering from chronic Bright's disease, which under the conditions of Chinese life is a certain death warrant, and probably of speedy execution. Sergt. William Anthony, U. S. M. C., one of the survivors of the Maine disaster, and who reported to Capt. Sigourney that the vessel was blown up and sinking, was married on Oct. 15 at New York City, to Miss Adela Maude Blanquet. The ceremony took place at the parsonage of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 22 Seventh street, the Rev. F. H. Smith officiating.

The Navy Department has recently ordered a court of inquiry to meet at the New York Navy Yard for the purpose of investigating charges and counter charges made by Comdr. Eaton, of the Resolute and Navigating Officer. Lieut. John A. Bell. Capt. Eaton gave Lieut. Bell an unfavorable professional record when the latter came up for promotion, and Lieut. Bell has retaliated with charges against his superior. Capt. Ludlow is president of the court and the other members are Comdr. Mackenzie, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Rodgers, with Capt. T. M. Wood, Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## THE NEW NAVY REGISTER.

The changes that have taken place in the Naval Register, incident to the war, and the retirements in the last six months have shifted so completely the positions of officers that it is now a difficult matter for any one to tell accurately where he stands on the list. The Navy Department has been confused on many occasions and no new Naval Register will be issued until next January, it is of interest to know how it will appear at that date, with the retirements that are to occur in the meantime. The Journal is enabled through the courtesy of a high official to present a correct list such as the next Register will contain, exclusive of changes that may be necessitated by deaths.

## RANK AND PRECEDENCE OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

On and after Dec. 25, 1898.

Officers with rank of Rear Admiral, Commodore, Captain and Commander (equivalent to Major General, Brigadier General, Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Army).

Rear Admirals—Geo. Dewey, Frederick V. McNair, John A. Howell, Wm. T. Sampson, Winfield S. Schley, Henry L. Howison, Albert Kautz.

Commodores—Geo. C. Remey, Norman H. Farquhar, John C. Watson, John W. Philip, Henry B. Robeson, Silas Casey, Bartlett J. Cromwell, Francis J. Higgins, Henry F. Picking, Frederick Rodgers.

## CAPTAINS AND STAFF OFFICERS OF SAME RELATIVE RANK.

Captains—Louis Kempff, Geo. W. Sumner, Benjamin F. Day, Alex. H. McCormick, Albert S. Barker, Chas. H. Cotton, Robley D. Evans, Silas W. Terry, Merrill Miller, John J. Read, Henry C. Taylor, Mortimer L. Johnson, Edwin M. Shepard, Frank Wades, Henry Glass, Philip H. Cooper, Geo. H. Weddigh, A. S. Crowninshield, Jas. H. Sands, Yates Stirling, Francis A. Cook, Chas. E. Clark, Jos. B. Coghlan, William C. Wise, Fornell F. Harrington, Nicol Ludlow, Chas. D. Sigabee, Nehemiah M. Dyer, Colby M. Chester, Chas. J. Barclay, French E. Chadwick, Benj. P. Lambert, Richard P. Leary, Wm. H. Whiting, Chas. O'Neil, Caspar F. Goodrich, Bowman H. McCaughan, Theodore F. Jewell, Wm. M. Folger, John Schouler, Francis W. Dickins, Geo. F. F. Wilde, Chas. H. Davis, Chas. J. Train, Edwin White.

Medical Directors—Chris. J. Cleborn, Walter K. Scoville, Grove S. Beardsey, John H. Clark, Wm. K. Van Reypen, Thos. C. Walton, Chas. H. White, Geo. W. Woods, Jas. Rufus Tryon, Jas. M. Flint, Geo. A. Bright, Hosea J. Babbin, Jos. D. Parker, Joseph G. Ayres.

Pay Directors—Chas. H. Eldridge, Edward May, Henry M. Denniston, Rufus Parks, Frank C. Cosby, Edwin Stewart, Geo. Cochran, Jos. A. Smith, Thos. T. Caswell, Albert S. Kenny, Jas. E. Tolfree, Geo. A. Lyon, Edward Bellows.

Chief Engineers—Wm. C. Buehler, Louis J. Allen, Geo. W. Melville, Jos. Trilly, Peter A. Rerrick, Augustus H. Able, Geo. J. Burnap, Cipriano Ardrade, Chas. J. MacConnell, John Lowe, Lewis W. Robinson.

Chaplains—Wesley O. Holway, David H. Tribou, Henry M. Clark, Adam A. McAlister.

Professors of Mathematics—Wm. Harkness, Wm. W. Hendrickson, Henry B. Todd.

Naval Constructors—Philip Hichborn, Wm. H. Varney.

Civil Engineers—Peter C. Asserson, Mordecai T. Endicott.

## COMMANDERS AND STAFF OFFICERS OF CORRESPONDING RANK.

Commanders—George W. Pigman, John McGowan, Jas. G. Green, Chas. H. Rockwell, Jas. M. Forayth, Geo. C. Converse, Royal B. Bradford, Jos. E. Craig, Chas. M. Thomas, Albert S. Snow, Geo. C. Reiter, Willard H. Brownson, Henry E. Nichols, Wm. W. Mead, Edwin S. Houston, Edwin Longnecker, Geo. E. Ide, Geo. M. Book, Thomas Perry, Chas. H. Stockton, Asa Walker, Oscar W. Farenholz, Edward T. Strong, Hobt. E. Impy, Eugene W. Watson, John F. Merry, Wm. C. Gibson, Washburn Maynard, Henry W. Lyon, Jas. H. Dayton, M. R. S. Mackenzie, Chas. S. Sperry, Frank Courtney, Wm. W. Reisinger, Wm. T. Burwell, John J. Hunter, Franklin Hauford, Robt. M. Berry, Saml. W. Very, Henry N. Manney, Chapman C. Todd, Jos. N. Hemphill, Abraham B. H. Little, Wm. T. Swinburne, Wm. H. Emory, Geo. A. Bicknell, Chas. T. Hutchins, Seth M. Ackley, Benj. F. Tilley, Harry Knox, Clifford H. West, John P. Merrell, Jos. G. Eaton, Edward P. Wood, Wm. I. Moore, Chas. Belknap, Fernando P. Gilmore, Eugene H. C. Leutze, Uriel Sebree, Albert R. Couden, Edwin C. Pendleton, Wm. Swift, Henry B. Mansfield, Frederick M. Symonds, Walton Goodwin, Albert Ross, Richardson Clover, Jas. M. Miller, Frederick M. Wise, John V. B. Bleeker, Andrew Dunlap, Richard Rush, Edward H. Green, Wells L. Field, Harrison G. O. Colby, Leavitt C. Logan, Conway H. Arnold, Wm. S. Cowles, Chas. O. Allibone, Edward D. Taussig, John E. Pillsbury, Wm. H. Reed, Danl. Delehaney, Chas. C. Cornwell, Dennis W. Mullan.

Medical Inspectors—Abel F. Price, Michael Drennen, Jas. A. Hawke, Robt. A. Marmon, Dwight Dickinson, Wm. G. Farwell, John C. Wise, Geo. P. Bradley, Chas. U. Gravatt, Paul Fitzsimmons, Wm. S. Dixon, Chas. A. Siegfried, Remus C. Persons, Nelson M. Ferebee, Franklin Rogers.

Pay Inspectors—Geo. W. Beaman, Arthur Burtis, Edwin Putnam, Robt. P. Lisle, Leonard A. Frailey, Geo. E. Hendee, Henry T. Wright, Daniel A. Smith, George H. Griffing, Albert W. Bacon, Chas. W. Slamm, Jos. Foster, Theodore S. Thompson.

Chief Engineers—Wm. H. Harris, Jas. Entwistle, Ralph Aston, Wm. A. Windsor, Henry S. Ross, John L. Hannum, Chas. R. Koehler, John D. Ford, Alexander B. Bates, Robt. W. Milligan, Albert C. Engard, J. A. B. Smith, Geo. W. Baird, Chas. W. Rae, Richard Inch.

Chaplains—Thos. A. Gill, Sylvester D. Boorum, Alfred L. Royce, Wm. F. Morrison, Frank Thompson, Roswell R. Hoes, Carroll Q. Wright.

Professors of Mathematics—Edgar Frisby, Marshal Oliver, Simon J. Brown, Edward K. Rawson.

Naval Constructors—John F. Hanscom, Jos. Feaster, Francis T. Bowles.

Civil Engineers—Franklin C. Prindle, Christopher C. Walcott, Frank O. Maxson.

Marine Corps of the Navy—Col. Chas. Heywood, Commandant.

General Staff—Maj. G. Clay Goodloe, Paymr.; Maj. G. C. Reid, Adj't. and Instr.; Maj. Frank L. Denny, Q. M.; Capts. Thos. C. Prince, Chas. L. McCawley, Asst. Q. M.'s.

Principal Officers of the Line—Cols. Jas. Forney, Robt. W. Huntington, Lieut. Cols. Percival C. Pope, Robt. L. Meade, Maj. Chas. F. Williams, Henry C. Cochrane, Wm. S. Muse, Jas. M. T. Young.

Rear Adm'l. J. N. Miller, recently in command of the Pacific Station, will be retired from active service on Nov. 22 next by operation of the law on account of age. He has been succeeded by Commo. Albert Kautz, recently assigned to that station.

## THE NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

The Navy Department has made public the report of Admiral Sampson on the operations of the North Atlantic fleet. The report is dated Aug. 3, and covers the dates May 4 and July 3, inclusive, but passes by, with only a mention, the engagement with Cervera, which was treated exhaustively in another report already published. The present report is long and includes, necessarily, much routine matter, but its main interest is the account given of the effort to find the Spanish fleet. It appears that when information was received of the sailing, April 20, of Admiral Cervera's squadron from the Cape Verde Islands it was decided with the concurrence of the Department to send a squadron into the Windward Passage for the purpose of observation, with a view to going farther east if thought advisable, making en route Cape Haitien a place of call for dispatches. The flagship Texas left Key West, May 4, and calling off Havana proceeded to the rendezvous off Cruz del Padre light, Nicobar Channel, in company with the Iowa, Indiana and Detroit. The Terror, Amherst, Montgomery, Porter, Wompatack, and the collier Niagara were already there. This, says the Admiral, was the beginning of our experience with the inefficiency of the monitors. Their coal supply was so small that it was at once evident that they must either frequently coal or they must be towed. Therefore the New York took one and the Iowa the other.

The directions of Secretary Long were to avoid risking or crippling our vessels in attacks on fortifications, but to keep them for the enemy's fleet of six large vessels and four deep sea torpedo boats. Of these only four warships and three destroyers actually crossed the ocean.

The auxiliary cruisers New York and St. Louis were keeping a lookout about 80 nautical miles to the east of Martinique Island, Guadeloupe Island. The Paris was cruising around Porto Rico. On May 6 the Spanish vessels were reported at St. Thomas and Admira. Sampson sailed May 8 for Porto Rico, hoping to find them in that port. In the bombardment of San Juan, which followed his arrival the Admiral satisfied himself that Cervera was not there, and though the place could be reduced easily enough its capture was not a sufficient reason for dividing his squadron by leaving vessels to hold it.

May 8 the actual composition of Cervera's squadron was reported to Admiral Sampson in a despatch which also indicated the finding of the enemy's squadron as of superior importance to occupying San Juan. Immediately after the bombardment Admiral Sampson returned to Havana. Then came the report that the Spaniards had returned to Cadiz and in answer to an inquiry on this point the Navy Department telegraphed Admiral Sampson: "The Spanish fleet from Cape Verde Islands off Curacao, West Indies, May 14. Flying Squadron en route to Key West, Fla. Proceed with all possible despatch to Key West."

May 16 the Porter arrived with the news that the Spaniards were in Curacao, and leaving the auxiliary vessels on guard in various passages between the islands Admiral Sampson took his own squadron to Key West, where he was glad to drop the monitors, which compelled his best ships to reduce speed to seven or eight knots. He arrived May 18, and May 19, the very day Cervera entered Santiago, with the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts and Scorpion for Cienfuegos. Cienfuegos is connected with Havana by rail and it was believed that Cervera would try to reach it in order to be able to reinforce Gen. Blanco with men and guns if needed. A despatch from Assistant Secretary Allen as late as May 23 announces that "the information of the Department all goes to indicate" that as the principal aim of the Spanish fleet. A large part of the report is taken up with the despatches that passed between all the authorities respecting the actual presence or absence of the Spanish vessels at that port.

Commo. Schley remained at Cienfuegos until May 25, not having satisfied himself on this point until the day before when having communicated with the insurgents he ascertained that the Spanish fleet was not there.

The news that Cervera had entered Santiago was brought almost immediately to Washington and the next day, May 20, Admiral Sampson received a telegram advising him to send Commo. Schley at once to that point, leaving only a small vessel to observe Cienfuegos. The idea of the Department was that after coaling at Santiago Cervera would try to creep along the coast to Cienfuegos and the Department advised a near-shore patrol of the coast between the two places with a concentration of vessels at Santiago in the hope of bottling him there. Accordingly in despatches dated May 21, Admiral Sampson instructed Commodore Schley to move cautiously to Santiago and blockade Cervera there, provided he was satisfied that the Spanish Admiral was not in Cienfuegos. He thought these despatches would reach Commodore Schley about 2 a. m., May 23, and advised him to get off by daylight.

Commodore Schley, however, still believed the enemy was in the port before him, being guided by several considerations. A large amount of smoke was seen in the harbor indicating the presence of a number of vessels. He thought that the report from Havana of Cervera's presence in Santiago was intended to direct attention from their real and obvious objective, Cienfuegos. When forty miles from Cienfuegos he had heard, May 21, firing toward that port, which he interpreted as a welcome to the Spanish fleet. He allowed the Adula to enter the port May 23 and as she had left Santiago May 18 with no Spanish vessels there, he felt that he had several confirmations of his opinion.

Even Admiral Sampson's urgency in sending duplicate despatches by two vessels did not shake his belief that his duty was still at Cienfuegos. Reports of all kinds were rife. Cervera had left Santiago. Cervera was expected at San Juan, Porto Rico. Cervera was sure to try for Cienfuegos. Admiral Sampson thought Cervera might try to reach Havana and tried to cover that port from both east and west. Meanwhile the Department was very anxious, especially as an expedition had been prepared at Tampa, and it would be disastrous to have the Spanish squadron at large to strike the transports. Only the Yale and St. Paul were reconnoitering Santiago and Capt. Wise, of the former vessel, was positive the enemy was there, but with no one to oppose him except two auxiliary cruisers, he could leave when he chose. Even as late as May 27, Admiral Sampson sent the most urgent message to Commodore Schley telling him that daily confidential reports from Havana indicated that Cervera had been in Santiago from the 19th to the 25th. He ordered the New Orleans to Santiago with the collier Stirling, and must have learned the same day (27th) that the Commodore had gone to Santiago, for he directs him to remain on the blockade there at all hazards.

It is evident that Admiral Sampson had cogitated the subject of closing the long-necked ports of Cuba by sinking vessels in them, for as early as this date, May 27, he suggests to Commodore Schley the use of the Stirling for this purpose.

Admiral Sampson took his vessels to Key West, ar-

riving May 28, and obtained permission to take charge of the blockade on the southern coast of Cuba. While there a dispatch from the Navy Department indicated that Commodore Schley was preparing to leave the blockade and go to Key West, for coal, though a later dispatch reported the capture of a British collier and that he would coal in open sea.

May 28.—From Key West at 2 a. m., May 28, the Admiral sent the following telegram in cipher to Commodore Schley: "The New Orleans will meet you off Santiago May 29 with important dispatches. The Spanish squadron must be blockaded at all hazards. Immediate communication with persons on shore must be entered upon. You must be sure of the Spanish squadron being in port. I suggest communicating with Spanish American Company pier at Daiquiri Bay, at a distance of 15 miles east of Santiago de Cuba. If Spanish squadron has left Santiago immediate pursuit must be made." The following was sent to the Department: "Schley, not being satisfied that Spanish squadron was not in port, did not go. The Department has his dispatch dated May 24, sent through Remey, stating his intention of leaving May 25. I do not understand this delay until next day. Cipher message will follow."

Secretary Long telegraphed that if Spanish ships were in Santiago the Government would send a military expedition there immediately. Also to Remey: "Telegram of May 24 from Schley conveys no information. What vessel brought it? What vessel took orders from Sampson to Schley on night of May 20, or morning of May 21, directing him to proceed to Santiago de Cuba?" Direct commander of vessel that brought telegram just received to report intentions of Schley so far as known, stating definitely whether Schley had gone to Santiago de Cuba or intended to go there, and when."

Answered as follows: "Vessel referred to is Dupont in both cases. The commander was not informed of the intentions of Schley. From a letter of Schley of May 24 I am informed that Schley would proceed from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba on May 25. He would not be able to remain off that port, on account of general short coal supply. Would proceed to vicinity of Mole, Haiti, to coal in smooth water and communicate.—Remey."

At 4 p. m. Admiral Sampson sent to the Navy Department the following dispatch, in cipher:

"I received yesterday, May 27, at 2 p. m., a copy of a dispatch from Schley dated May 24 to Department, reporting his movements. I dispatched immediately the New Orleans to convoy collier Stirling through Bahama Channel and then, leaving collier, go with all dispatch to Santiago with orders to Schley to blockade Spanish squadron at all hazards and take every action necessary to prevent their egress. Shall send immediately another collier. Have advised Schley to use Spanish American Company's property as coaling station. Notwithstanding apparent uncertainty of Schley's movements, I believed Spanish squadron still in port, and I came here immediately to be in better communication and telegraphed Schley to Mole St. Nicholas same orders conveyed by New Orleans, hoping to reach him earlier. He undoubtedly has sufficient coal aboard ship to still keep the sea some time, as all except Iowa left here full. My orders to Schley by New Orleans included sinking of the Stirling collier across the entrance to Santiago. The channel is but 300 feet broad, and if this be properly done the port will be closed until steamer is raised. The details of the operation were left to Schley, with verbal explanation, through Capt. Folger, of my own views. It is for this reason additional coal has been sent. The importance of absolutely preventing the escape of the Spanish squadron is so paramount that the promptest and most efficient use of every means is demanded."

#### SCHLEY PROPOSES TO GO TO KEY WEST.

About midnight the following telegram was received from the Department: "Schley telegraphs from Santiago de Cuba he goes to Key West with his squadron for coal, though he has 4,000 tons of coal with him in a broken down collier. How soon after arrival of Schley at Key West could you reach Santiago de Cuba with the New York and the Oregon, the Indiana and some lighter

\* \* \* and how long could you blockade there sending your vessels singly to coal from our colliers at Gonavas, Haiti, Channel, Mole, Hayti, Nipe, Port, Cuba, or elsewhere? There is one collier en route to Mole, Haiti, from Norfolk, and another one has been ordered there from Key West, and other(s) will be sent immediately. Consider if you could seize Guantanamo and occupy as coaling station. Schley has not ascertained whether Spanish division is at Santiago. All information here seems to show that it is there."

May 29.—About 3 a. m., Admiral Sampson sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the Navy: "I can blockade indefinitely. Think that can occupy Guantanamo. Would like to start at once with the New York and the Oregon, arriving in two days. Do not quite understand as to the necessity of awaiting the arrival of Schley, but would propose meeting and turning back the principal part of the force under his command if he has left. Try to hold him by telegraph. Watson will be in charge of everything afloat. Does the Department approve proposed action?"

About noon the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of the Navy: "Failure of Schley to continue blockade must be remedied at once if possible. There can be no doubt of presence of Spanish squadron at Santiago."

Received the following telegram from Commodore Schley: "Collier now has been repaired temporarily, and able to make 6 or 7 knots per hour. Shall I endeavor to coal the Marblehead and the Texas in the open sea and retain position off Santiago until coal supply larger vessels has given up \* \* \* know what safe limit, shall go then to Gonavas, Haiti, or coast near, or near Port au Prince, Haiti, to coal \* \* \* occurring yesterday the Marblehead and Texas took a quantity of coal at a distance of about 25 miles west of Santiago, which enables me to hold place until coal has been reduced \* \* \* force me over to Haiti to replenish \* \* \* collier well equipped to report at Gonavas, Haiti, urgently needed to coal \* \* \* vessel when chance occurs. Need another auxiliary for picket duty and communication. I send Minneapolis and Yale to Key West. St. Paul off Santiago still. Repairs of the Merrimac machinery completed by the Brooklyn. St. Paul, May 26, captured British collier bound in with coal, evidently for fleet, collier having touched San Juan and Curacao."

The following telegram was sent to Commodore Schley to both Port Antonio, Jamaica, and Mole St. Nicholas: "Congratulate you on success. Maintain close blockade at all hazards especially at night, very little to fear from torpedo-boat destroyers. Coal in open sea whenever conditions permit. Send a ship to examine Guantanamo with view to occupying it as base, coaling one heavy ship at a time. Appraise captured coal, use it if desired, and afterwards send ship in as prize." The following telegrams from the Secretary of the Navy were received: "Your telegram May 29 received. Department thinks it very desirable that St. Paul, now off Santiago de Cuba, and Yankee starts to-day and St. Louis to-morrow afternoon, both from New York for Santiago, touching Nicholas Mole. You carry on recommendations to go yourself with two ships to Santiago de Cuba. Act at your discretion with the object of blockading Spanish division as soon as possible. Goodrich reports Guan-

tanamo, Cuba, very weak. The seizure of immediately is recommended."

Admiral Sampson left Key West May 29 for Santiago. Going first to a point where Commodore Watson could be spoken and picking up the Oregon, Mayflower and Porter, the squadron stood eastward at a speed of 13 knots. At 7 p. m., May 30, he spoke the St. Paul and Yale and received dispatches from Commodore Schley saying he had recognized the Colon, Maria Teresa and two torpedo boats in the harbor. June 1 Admiral Sampson arrived off Santiago and found Commodore Schley's squadron in column to the westward of the mouth of the harbor. Ten vessels were in the squadron.

(From Schley to Sampson. Off Santiago de Cuba, 10 a. m., May 29. Sent to Sampson at 7 p. m. same day. Same to Secretary of the Navy.)

"Enemy in port; recognized Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa and two torpedo boats moored inside Morro, behind point. Doubtless the others are here. We are short of coal, using every effort to get coal in. Vixen blew out manhole gasket; have sent boilermaker on board to repair. Colliers repaired; machinery being put together. Have about 3,000 tons of coal in collier, but not easy to get on board here. If no engagement in next two or three days, Sampson's squadron could relieve this one to coal at Gonavas or vicinity of Port au Prince. Hasten me dispatch boats for picket work. Brooklyn, Iowa, Massachusetts, Texas, Marblehead, Vixen and collier compose squadron here.—Schley."

(Secretary of the Navy to Schley. Received at cable office, Mole St. Nicholas, May 27, 1898. Read by Sigsbee May 29 and sealed under cover for delivery to next visiting United States man-of-war.)

"The most absolutely urgent thing now is to know positively whether the Spanish division is in Santiago de Cuba Harbor, as if so immediate movement against it and the town will be made by the Navy and division of about 10,000 men of the American troops which are ready to embark. You must surmount difficulty regarding coaling by your ingenuity and perseverance. This is a crucial time, and the Department relies upon you to give information quickly as to the presence of Cervera \* \* \* to be ready for concerted action with the Army. Two collies have been ordered Mole, Haiti. Your vessels may coal singly there or in Gonavas, Haiti Channel, or leeward Cape Cruz, Cuba. Sampson coming around Windward Passage. Orders have been issued to the commander of the Yankee (?) to report to you, and the Minneapolis will go north. Cervera must not be allowed to escape.—Long."

(Secretary of the Navy to Schley. Received at the Mole, May 29, 1898, opened by C. D. Sigsbee, Captain U. S. N. and addressed to next visiting United States man-of-war.)

"It is your duty to ascertain immediately the Spanish fleet, if they be at Santiago de Cuba, and report. Would be discreditable to the Navy if that fact was not ascertained immediately. All naval and military movements depend on that point.—Long."

May 31.—At 5 p. m. of the 31st Admiral Sampson sent the Porter in to Mole St. Nicholas with the following dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy: "Shall arrive Santiago 4 a. m. June 1 with New York, Oregon, Mayflower and Porter. Last night met St. Paul and Yale. Ordered St. Paul to New York and Yale to Hampton Roads for coal. Please have preparations made for coaling immediately. Will telegraph situation at Santiago on arrival."

June 1.—At 8 a. m., he arrived off Santiago de Cuba, and found Commodore Schley's squadron in column to the westward of the mouth of the harbor. The squadron was composed of the following vessels: Brooklyn, Iowa, Massachusetts, Texas, New Orleans, Marblehead, Harvard, Vixen, Merrimac and Stirling. At 11 a. m. the Porter arrived from Mole St. Nicholas with the following:

Washington, May 30.

Schley has seen and recognized two armored cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Spanish division at Santiago de Cuba. (Proceed) to Santiago with the New York and Oregon and such other vessel as you may desire; leave orders concerning Army convoy, senior officer present. The Spanish torpedo destroyer Terror reported at San Juan, Porto Rico, damaged.

Immediately upon arriving Admiral Sampson steamed past the entrance to Santiago Harbor and saw the Cristobal Colon and a vessel of the Vizcaya class. He resumed at once his plan of sinking a vessel in the channel and work was begun on the Merrimac.

From that day the history of our fleet is known and has been published in extenso in this paper.

The publication of Admiral Sampson's report has attracted great attention as illuminating the question which Congress had time to raise just before its adjournment of the honors which should be accorded to Admirals Sampson and Schley. Probably it is to forestall a similar outburst of injudicious feeling and unintelligent partisanship that the report is published. As a record of tactical operations, it reveals only that we did not have vessels enough to watch all the island channels. What we did have were well disposed and if we got our first reports of Cervera's situation from the enemy himself we were close on his track.

General Shafter, having asked the Admiral to take the forts at the mouth of Santiago Harbor preparations were begun to assault either the Morro or the Socapa battery with marines combined with bombardment of the defences and countering in the harbor. The issue of the Spanish fleet interrupted these preparations.

Admiral Sampson's report shows what was done in minor operations not related to the search for the Spanish fleet, and gives the history of the military expedition which we have treated already very fully in former numbers of the Army and Navy Journal.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT STEVENS, OREGON.

Much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of adjacent towns, Fort Stevens, abandoned fourteen years ago, is garrisoned again.

In the old fort, where way back in the sixties and seventies many of our present Brigadiers and Colonels served as Captains, a wonderful transformation has been wrought by the construction of fortifications for modern heavy guns and mortars under the able supervision of Maj. Fiske, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, and the special guidance of his talented superintendent, Mr. G. B. Hegare, in immediate charge. These fortifications have made Fort Stevens one of the most important, if not the best defended forts on the Pacific coast.

The first troops to re-garrison the fort were the men of Battery M, 3d Artillery, commanded by Capt. Sebree Smith, Lieuts. Kenneth Morton and E. O. Suratt. A more soldierly and better class of men composing rank and file could not be found anywhere.

The habitations of the post are now only relics of former comfort, but officers' quarters and barracks are some of the things to be provided for in the near future.

During the absence of the Post Surgeon, Lieut. Skinner, Surg. Yost, of California, is acting Post Surgeon. Lieut. Morton, having been transferred to the Ordnance

Department, is preparing for a move. Mrs. Skinner is spending the fall months in Chicago with her parents. Miss Amy Smith has spent the past two months in Portland, visiting Maj. and Mrs. Clem, and at Vancouver Barracks, with Surg. and Mrs. Wolverton.

The Hotel Flavel, a mile from the fort, has been closed for the winter. During the summer the guests enjoyed the numerous receptions and teas given in the fort by the commanding officer, Capt. Smith, Lieuts. Morton and Skinner.

#### THE ARTILLERY AT SAN JUAN.

A friend who was familiar with the movements of the light batteries in the operations around Santiago has given us some facts about them, and particularly the movements of Best's battery. It will be remembered that Gen. Shafter in his report mentions that Grimes' battery was ordered to open on San Juan blockhouse from El Pozo Hill, but of the others he merely says that during the afternoon they were ordered to take position to the left of Grimes' and "later in the afternoon all three batteries were moved forward to positions near the firing line, but the nature of the country and the intensity of the enemy's small arm fire was such that no substantial results were gained by our artillery in the new positions." The facts we have learned are given below, the letters and other references being to the map published in the "Army and Navy Journal," Sept. 17. These facts are useful not only for their accuracy, but for the particularity they introduce into accounts that have been too general hitherto:

Parkhurst's Light Battery (F, 2d Art.), and Best's (K, 1st Art.), were posted on the left of Grimes' Light Battery (A, 2d Art.), at about 1 p. m. The three batteries fired some shots, ceasing as San Juan Hill was on the point of being assaulted. Not long after Best's battery was ordered forward and took position on the very crest of San Juan Hill, the line of troops there lying in a road some 25 to 40 feet behind the crest, retiring some 25 yards or more from the road in which they lay. This they were obliged to do in order to let the artillery take post on the crest. The battery was then within some 700 yards of the Spanish intrenchments, a screen of woods interposing, not thick as was discovered afterwards, but enough to prevent the Spaniards and Americans from seeing each other. Capt. Best retired from this position (which as stated was in front of any of our troops), in the course of half an hour or so, and took position on a hill about 500 yards back from San Juan Hill (the hill referred to in Gen. Shafter's report, last line of page 10, and first 9 lines, page 11).

That evening (July 1), Grimes' and Parkhurst's batteries joined Best's. They did no firing after Best left them at El Pozo Hill, nor did Capt. Best after retiring as stated, as the crest of the hill which he occupied was of less altitude than San Juan. That about 1 a. m. July 2, the three batteries moved to San Juan Hill, entrenched and opened fire at daylight with orders to shell the city. After being in action three-quarters of an hour or so they were ordered withdrawn. Capt. Parkhurst was wounded at this time.

The foregoing being the facts in the case, it will be plain where Marcotte is in error.

Page 51, "Army and Navy Journal," 5th par. from bottom, last column, correct.

Page 53, 8th par. from top, second column. Parkhurst's battery did not appear on the firing line. Best's position was not at GG; that road is at the foot of San Juan Hill, and Best's position was at about GG, showing at the intrenchments just to the right of the figures 24. At that time there were no intrenchments there. Best did not open fire on the Spanish forts immediately in front, but was simply firing at woods. Of course Capt. Parkhurst and several men were not wounded at that time, as he was not there.

Page 53, same column, last par. Capron's battery had reached El Pozo from El Caney by the morning of July 2, but Grimes', Best's and Parkhurst's batteries were not there, they being on the evening of July 1 on the hill 500 yards to the rear of San Juan Hill. Capron's battery remained at El Pozo, the other three took position about 1 a. m. on San Juan (not Grimes') Hill, July 2. Parkhurst wounded July 2 on San Juan Hill.

The map, page 52, shows an error in the following particular: South of San Juan Hill appear the positions of Grimes' and Best's batteries and during the firing of July 10 and 11; the mistake is that Battery A is where K should show and vice versa.

#### A NOTABLE FAMILY.

One of the distinguished families in American history is the New England family of Fields, which includes among its members two Judges of the Supreme Court, Justice Stephen L. Field and Justice David J. Brewer; a distinguished lawyer and jurist, David Dudley Field; an enterprising merchant, Cyrus W. Field, to whom we owe the inception of the system of Atlantic cables; an officer of our Navy, Commander Wells Laffin Field; and the genial author and editor, Rev. Henry M. Field, of the "Evangelist," whose writings have given entertainment and instruction to so many thousands. To Dr. Field has fallen the congenial task of writing the life of the most distinguished of the deceased members of his family, David Dudley Field, who died in April, 1894, in the 90th year of his age. The story of his life as a public man is briefly told in the inscription upon his tomb among the Stockbridge Hills: "He devoted his life to the common law; to simplify legal procedure; to substitute arbitration for war; to bring justice within the reach of all men." It was a noble purpose, and if he did not succeed to the full measure of his hope he at least pointed the way which others may follow to the end proposed. Mr. Field was in the days before the Civil War a Democrat of the class opposed to slavery, and his brother in "a chapter of unwritten history" tells us how decisive an influence he exerted at the Chicago National Convention of 1860, in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Field was a delegate to the peace conference, composed of delegates from the North and South, that sought to prevent the outbreak of war, following the election of Mr. Lincoln; he served a brief term in Congress, and presided over the Peace Congress which met in London in 1890, but his life was chiefly devoted to the zealous practice of his profession which made him such a "commanding figure at the bar." His life\* is the familiar story of early struggles in a frugal home from which came no other inheritance than those best of all bequests, high intelligence, good habits, sound principles and that zeal for doing which is the promise of success in any calling. The Field family owe their origin to John Field, the astronomer, who, a hundred years before Isaac Newton introduced into England the Copernican astronomy. His great-grandson was Capt. John Field, father of Rev. David Dudley Field, D. D., successor to John Eliot and Jonathan Edwards in the Presbyterian pastorate at Stockbridge, Mass. Of the ten sons of the clergyman one, Matthew D., was the father of Commander Field, U. S. N. Matthew was an engineer distinguished in his time, and built one of the earliest of our suspension bridges, still standing at Louisville.

ville, Ky. He and another brother, Jonathan E. Field, died comparatively young, but not too young to have achieved local fame as State Senators in Massachusetts. One of two daughters was the mother of Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court. A son who died young and bequeathed his name, Stephen, to Mr. Justice Field, made up the patriarchal family of ten children. Of the eight sons only two survive, Mr. Justice Field and Rev. Dr. Field.

The Life of David Dudley Field, by Henry M. Field. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

#### WORK OF THE ENGINEERS AT SANTIAGO.

Mr. E. J. Chibas, late Assistant Engineer to the Chief Engineer of the 5th Army Corps, publishes in "Engineering News" an interesting account of the engineering operations around Santiago. His paper is illustrated by two accurate maps, with the American positions clearly shown in red, the Spanish in black:

The echo of the heavy cannonading from our warships—which from early dawn had taken their position in front of Daiquiri—had hardly died away, and clouds of smoke from the bombardment were still hanging here and there over the landscape, when the advance guard of the 5th Army Corps landed on Cuban soil on June 22 without any opposition from the enemy. Among the transports near shore waiting for orders to unload her troops was the steamship Alamo, with the 5th Army Corps' Battalion of Engineers, which was composed of two companies of the U. S. Engineer Corps of the Regular Army—Co. C and Co. E, of 100 men each. The latter company started from West Point for Tampa on April 30, and the former went from Willets Point on May 14. Both companies were organized into a battalion in Tampa, under the command of Capt. James L. Lusk, who was relieved before the sailing of the expedition by Capt. Edward Burr, afterwards Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d Volunteer Regiment of Engineers. The officers of Co. E were Capt. Edward Burr, 1st Lieut. E. E. Winslow, now Captain, and 2d Lieuts. H. B. Ferguson and L. Brown. The officers of Co. C were Capt. G. D. Fitch, afterwards Major of Volunteer Engineers; Lieut. T. H. Rees, now Captain, and 2d Lieuts. G. M. Hoffman and S. A. Cheney.

On board the Alamo were stowed a large amount of square timber of various sizes, 12 pontoons and 15 completed trusses, susceptible of adjustment to any height from 3 to 12 feet for military bridges; and all the tools and material that any possible emergency might have called into requisition. All the contingencies that might arise had been considered in Tampa, before sailing, and under the personal supervision of Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, Chief Engineer of the Army in the field, all the necessary material had been provided. Through his efforts also many photographs of the Spanish block-houses and forts had been secured.

On the morning of June 22, shortly after the first troops had landed, Lieuts. G. M. Hoffman and S. A. Cheney, with four men each, were detached from the Engineer Corps for reconnaissance work under Lieut. Col. Geo. McC. Derby, Chief Engineer, 5th Army Corps.

They followed close to the advance, taking topography and mapping roads and footpaths, noting their condition with reference to the transportation of artillery and supplies. They reached the Siboney landing, six miles away, on the next day. The two parties had kept separate, doing work along different roads. They reported every evening to the Chief Engineer's office at headquarters—which for the first week was kept on board the steamer Segurana, that lay first in Daiquiri and then in Siboney Bay. After the troops passed beyond Las Guasimas, three miles from Siboney on the road to Santiago, where the first skirmish of the war was fought by the Cavalry Division, on June 24, four line officers were added to the reconnaissance party under orders of Maj. William D. Beach, Division Engineer of the Cavalry Division, through whom they reported to Lieut. Col. Derby, Chief Engineer of the 5th Army Corps. These line officers were Lieuts. Guy H. B. Smith and D. P. Cordray, of the Infantry, and Lieuts. G. P. White and M. A. Batson, of the Cavalry. After July 3 they reported direct to the Chief Engineer. During the six days of rest and preparation that followed the first battle, and while the troops were camped on either side of the road to Santiago, the reconnaissance party kept constantly at work, very often venturing considerably beyond our outposts and going into the very heart of the enemy's country. The quiet and unostentatious manner in which the work was performed failed to bring it into general notice, and very little has been known by outsiders of the many risks incurred by individual members of the party, and of the commendable and valuable services rendered by them. After looking back over the excellent work accomplished by that small number of men, the only regret is that a much larger party was not placed in the field so that it could have covered the whole country around Santiago before July 1. The information we started with was very meager, as the Spanish government has never made a topographical map of Cuba, and the maps we had for reference showed merely a general outline without topographical features.

On June 21, when the American outposts were located at La Redonda, near where Gen. Shafter established his headquarters three days later, and the Cuban outposts were a mile further on the road to Santiago at El Pozo, Lieut. Col. Derby and Lieut. Hoffman pushed the reconnaissance work half a mile beyond on the same road.

On June 28, Lieut. Hoffman went three-quarters of a mile beyond the outposts on the road to Caney, and Lieuts. Batson and Smith, from another direction, approached within less than a mile of the fort around that village.

The writer, on that morning, was ordered to measure a base line and make triangulations at the front to find distances to the City of Santiago, and to locate the prominent points of the surrounding topography. The positions we were able to secure on the hills near our outposts were not advantageous enough for the purposes intended; and on the next day, after having secured an additional force through Maj. Beach, Engineer of the Cavalry Division, we ventured with Lieut. Batson to within less than a mile of Caney and close to the road connecting it with Santiago. Without the use of field glasses we could see the Spanish sentinels pacing back and forth in front of some of their block-houses. The other members of our party, on that day, were Mr. E. M. Bane, official photographer, one Sergeant and two Cuban privates, and one Sergeant and five privates of the 9th Dismounted Cavalry. Lieut. Col. Derby and Lieut. Hoffman had gone scouting with a detachment of six Cubans beyond El Pozo and almost to the San Juan River crossing. Later on, they proceeded to Marianage, which the Spaniards had evacuated the day before, and climbing a tree they observed the Spanish position on San Juan Hill. On June 30, Lieut. Cheney had completed his reconnaissance along the coast line, and venturing within sight of the Spanish sentinels of Aguadores, reconnoitered their strong position. On that same day Lieut. Col. Derby continued reconnoitering the country towards San Juan and went again far beyond our outposts.

While the fighting was going on, nearly all the officers attached to the reconnaissance party were out with the

troops at either Caney or San Juan in the line of fire, noting the position of the different regiments and brigades.

The instruments used in the reconnaissance work were the prismatic compass, cavalry sketching case, and often a hand level. The distances were estimated by pacing. The average daily distance covered by each individual varied, according to the nature of the country and the width of the belt sketched, from one to ten miles. The different parties reported every evening to the office of the Chief Engineer where the works were compiled, fitted together and added to the map of the previous day. A tracing was made, and then blue-prints were issued to the commanders of divisions, brigades and batteries, and other officers as far as the available number would permit. The first blue-print issued in the field was on July 3, and they continued to be issued from that time on nearly every other day, showing all additional information and changes in the position of the troops. The mapping and all the field office work was performed by Lieut. Geo. M. Hoffman, of the Corps of Engineers, and the writer, or by either one of them when the other was in the field. Mr. R. S. Porro had charge of the compiling on board the Segurana, and continued attached to the office of the Engineer Corps till July 8, when he was transferred to another branch of the service.

The blue-printing was done by means of an improvised field outfit, as the glass of the blue-printing frame was broken while being unloaded at Siboney, and we were unable to secure another one of the same size to replace it. We were fortunate enough, however, to find two pieces of window-glass about 24 x 30 inches each. Our improvised frame consisted of the cover of one of the packing boxes around headquarters, over which was stretched a blanket folded to make three or four thicknesses. The blue-print paper and the tracing were unrolled, placed on the blanket and kept in contact by the weight of the two pieces of glass resting on it. For a tray for washing the blue-prints, we used a rubber blanket.

The trenches in the Santiago campaign were not laid by the engineers, but were dug on the nights of July 1 and 2 by the troops of the line, under the direction of their own officers. After the capture of San Juan Hill, a line officer from each brigade was appointed to look after the trenches and to report daily the changes in his own line of intrenchments, or any changes or extensions he might have observed in the enemy's positions. Some of the trenches that were hastily thrown up during the nights of the 1st and 2d of July, were improved later on by orders of the Chief Engineer, and a few had to be changed so as to place them on the military crest.

The pier at Daiquiri, which had been partially burned by the Spaniards, was repaired, one was built at Aserradero and a boat landing at Siboney, as also a larger pier. In this work the Engineer Battalion was assisted by the 33d Michigan Volunteers and part of the 71st New York was ordered to road making. The pier at Siboney contained three cribs, one 10 feet square, sunk in three or four feet of water, and two others 30 feet by 10 feet, sunk in six and ten feet of water. Its whole length was 130 feet.

In road and bridge making only the material on the spot was used, lack of transportation making it impossible to bring up supplies from the Alamo. The three wagons used by the Engineers at Port Tampa were not taken.

#### HARBOR DEFENCES IN THE WAR.

In a statement made to the President's commission, Gen. John M. Wilson, C. E., U. S. A., said: "Armament was placed in position for six 12-inch guns, for twenty-nine 10-inch, thirty-one 8-inch, for fifty-six 12-inch mortars and for thirty-five rapid-fire guns, and additional emplacements were under construction or finished. When completed the full armament will consist of eighty 12-inch guns, 117 10-inch, sixty-four 8-inch, 312 12-inch mortars and seventy-nine rapid-fires, established at twenty-five harbors. The total expenditures on account of gun and mortar batteries in the war amount to \$4,821,500. Among the purchases for harbor defence were 400 miles of cable, 150 tons of high explosives, 1,850 new torpedo cases, 44 searchlights, etc. Twenty-eight harbors were mined and 535 mines planted. The expenditures on harbor defence for the period were \$1,661,000. In-trenching tools were purchased and stored at Willets Point sufficient for an army of 30,000 men." In a letter to officers in charge of harbor defences, he said: "It is not the fault of the Corps of Engineers that we are not fully prepared, but it will be its fault and that of each district officer in case we do not at once take advantage of the limited means now at our command. Use every effort in this emergency. Arrange for boats, set up operating apparatus in casements, arrange mooring anchors, lay your cables and junction boxes, prepare your compound plugs, get your mines ready, purchase what is absolutely necessary for the mines you now have that you cannot procure at once from Maj. Knight, extemporize temporary mines, employ all the help you want, but go ahead and show what the Corps of Engineers can do in an emergency for which our country is unprepared." A plan for securing the aid of Volunteer organizations was also outlined in March.

#### THE FIGHT AT MANZANILLO.

From the report of Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Hist, who commanded the Hist, Wompatuck and Hornet in the engagements at Manzanillo, June 29, we take the following particulars. The vessels were formed in column at half distance in the order named, but the Wompatuck remained in the channel on account of her draft. Both the other vessels ran aground. In the harbor a Spanish gunboat was uncovered, which had a machine gun and three-pounder. The third shot from the Hist's three-pounder silenced the machine gun, and the Spaniard, Lieut. Young says, "steamed deliberately across the harbor under cover of the shore and shoal water, keeping up a continuous fire from the three-pounder. She was repeatedly hit by both of our vessels, and in a crippled condition got in behind one of the smaller Cays, which, however, did not conceal her, and a shot from the three-pounder of this vessel striking her amidships, she blew up. The fire of the Spanish gunboat was too high, but during the action both of our vessels were struck repeatedly by the small arm fire from the ambuscade. We had no casualties." In the harbor of Manzanillo there were nine vessels, armed with 6-inch smooth bore machine guns, and three and six-pounders; one a torpedo boat. "To the rear the line was supported by a heavy battery of field artillery on the water front and several big guns in a fort on the hill, while the shore line for one or two miles in length was lined with soldiers who kept a fusillade of small arms during the entire fight." The Hornet and Wompatuck were struck several times. The Hornet being disabled by the cutting of her steam pipe. The vessels passed along the entire front and were under fire from 3:20 p. m. to 5 p. m. The Hist was struck eleven times, one shot passing clean through the engine room, and another exploded inside the hatch, both taking effect within a few inches of the main steam pipe, which

certainly would have been damaged had it not been well protected by bales of waste and a lot of cork fenders. Another shot ploughed up the bridge. The casualties were three men scalped. The enemy lost one gunboat, a sloop loaded with soldiers and a pontoon, with the large torpedo boat disabled and several gunboats seriously injured and without doubt they sustained quite a loss of life.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Oct. 25, 1898.

The game of football between the Cadets and Pennsylvania State College began Oct. 22 with P. S. C. kicking off. During this half, in the beginning, the ball was kept near the center of the field with honors about even, but toward the latter part of the half the P. S. C. took a brace and Hewitt carried the oval down the field 40 yards before he was tackled by Wade. The ball was now on the Cadet's four-yard line, but here the Cadets did splendidly and held their opponents in downs. After the Cadets had secured the ball Wade attempted to kick but the ball was blocked and the oval rolled over the Cadets' line where Hewitt fell on it and made a touchdown. Cure kicked the goal. This was the only score during this half.

Second Half—The Cadets put ginger into their work now and played all around their opponents and soon carried the ball down the field by good work by Wade, Halligan and Fowler, and Wade took the ball over the line for a touchdown, but he failed at goal. After the ball had been kicked off again, Halligan opened a large hole between center and left guard, through which Fowler carrying the oval came with a rush. He was 80 yards from the Pennsylvania goal line. Two Pennsylvanians vainly went for him. Fowler had one yard lead. He cast one lingering look behind at his pursuers, and then made one of the fleetest runs ever seen on the gridiron. The foremost Pennsylvanian threw himself headlong forward in the last hope to stop the ball. He rolled over on the ground and Fowler made the touchdown. The naval contingent went wild with delight. Wade kicked the goal. In short order Wade came through center for the third time for the Navy and scored a touchdown. Wade failed at goal. After the ball had been kicked, the Pennsylvanians secured the ball on the Cadets' 15-yard line, but could not advance it farther. The signal for Cure to kick a goal from the field was given, and he kicked a fine one. No more scoring was done during this half, though the Cadets did the better work.

An amusing incident of the game was that while Tausig was making a tackle he knocked over the oatmeal water bucket, which precipitated its contents all over him and the man he had tackled. The line-up was:

Penn. State College.	Positions.	Cadets.
Ruble.....	Left End .....	Shea and Royal
Ross.....	Left Tackle .....	Nichols
Randolph.....	Left Guard .....	Vernon
Mugray (Capt.).....	Center .....	Wortman
Scholl.....	Right Guard .....	Halligan
Milier.....	Right Tackle .....	Bisset
Blair.....	Right End .....	Jackson
Heckel.....	Quarter Back .....	Tausig
Platt.....	Left Half Back .....	Gannon
Hewitt.....	Right Half Back .....	Fowler
Cure.....	Full Back .....	Wade

Touchdowns: Navy—Wade, 2; Fowler, P. S. C.; Hewitt, Goals—Wade, 1, for Navy; for the P. S. C., Cure. Goals from field, Cure. Umpire—Elting of Yale. Referee—Skinner, of Princeton. Royal, Nichols and Vernon were new men on the Cadets' team.

Adm'l McNair, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, himself a sturdy Presbyterian, took the strictures made in the Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore last week on the state of church worship at the Naval Academy, in an unperturbed manner, treating it in a good tempered and sensible way. He said in relation to this matter: "I found the order restricting the cadets to the morning chapel service except such as had conscientious scruples, in operation when I took command of the Naval Academy. While I consider the rule the better method, if parents or guardians desire them to attend other services, I will not oppose them in this matter. Church parties will then be formed for the cadets to attend such churches as they desire, but," said the Admiral, with a smile, "if any one preached a long-winded sermon, the cadets will have to rise and leave in time to be in the Naval Academy for one o'clock formation. Cadets in the church parties do not always keep to their proper parties and take improper advantage of this liberty. The present Chaplain is a Methodist and an excellent man."

Chaplain H. H. Clark, U. S. N., says that when he became Chaplain at the Naval Academy, he followed Chaplain Rawson, a Congregational minister. Chaplain Rawson gave him the form of worship used in the Chapel services, which he followed. He added that he had used the form on shipboard for twenty-five years and no objection had been made to it. The doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal Churches are essentially the same, and the prayer book is only a form of worship. So far as it can be ascertained from inquiries, the cadets prefer the ritualistic service in use. It affords scope to their musical taste, and the cadet choir readers most valuable aid in making the service interesting and profitable. This agitation has been going on in a local sense for some time. The Catholic is the only outside church party now, as they have recognized conscientious scruples against attending worship led by a Protestant minister. Chaplain Clark has taken such liberal ground in the matter toward the city churches that he has received censure from his friends for consenting to have his congregation broken up. He is as acceptable to the officers, their families and the cadets, that not many of the cadets will avail themselves of the privilege of attending morning service outside the Academy, which will be granted on application of parents.

The United States Naval Institute has elected the following officers for the year: President, Rear Adm'l. W. T. Sampson; vice-president, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. G. F. Cooper; Board of Control: Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, Lieuts. A. M. Knight, W. F. Fullam and H. P. Huse, Ensign R. H. Jackson and Prof. N. M. Terry.

The Niagara, Howard Gould's yacht, arrived in the Annapolis Roads Friday night, and anchored Saturday morning communication was had with the Naval Academy by steam launch, and in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Gould, accompanied by Capt. Shackford, came ashore and witnessed the game of football between the Naval Cadets and Pennsylvania State College. After the game the Niagara's party was escorted to the launch by Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, Commandant of Cadets; Lieut. Alex. Sharp and Cadet Shackford. The yacht left Tuesday for Washington.

Oscar Paro, of Eastport, adjoining Annapolis, who was formerly a U. S. sailor, stationed at the Naval Academy, is in luck. Several years ago he received a large remittance from a relation living at a distance, and recently has become heir to more than £5,000 from the same source. He is married but has no children.

## ARMY.—(Continued from page 207.)

**24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.**  
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

**26TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.**  
Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (S. O. 101, D. Col., Oct. 13.)  
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 21.)  
Sergt. Joseph Collins, H. 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 21.)  
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. George P. Ahern, 25th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

## EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Majs. Thomas C. Lebo, 6th Cav., and Joshua L. Fowler, 10th Cav., are detailed as members of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., for service therewith during the examination of Captains only, vice Maj. William D. Beach, Engineer Officer, U. S. V. (Capt., 3d U. S. Cav.), and Capt. John F. Stretch, 10th U. S. Inf., who will resume their seats on the Board during the examination of Lieutenants. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, 10th U. S. Inf., President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., for examination for promotion: Maj. Eugene D. Dimmick, 5th Cav., promoted from Capt., 9th Cav., subject to examination; Maj. Joel T. Kirkman, 16th Inf., promoted from Capt., 10th Inf., subject to examination; Maj. Charles G. Penney, 8th Inf., promoted from Capt., 6th Inf., subject to examination (Lieut. Col. and Chief Q. M., U. S. V.); Maj. William H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf., promoted from Capt., 6th Inf., subject to examination; Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav. (Maj. and Insp. Gen., U. S. V.); Capt. Henry W. Sprole, 8th Cav.; Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th Cav. (Col., 7th U. S. Vol. Inf.); Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav. (Lieut. Col., 3d Connecticut Vols.); Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav. (Col., 23d New York Vols.); Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav.; Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav.; Capt. Frank West, 6th Cav.; Capt. John F. Stretch, 10th Inf.; Capt. William P. Rogers, 11th Inf.; Capt. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., A. D. C., promoted from 1st Lieut., 7th Inf., subject to examination; 1st Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 9th Inf. (Capt. and A. A. G., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. Ruthers, 8th Inf. (Maj. and C. S., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Leon S. Rondelle, 1st Inf. (Maj. and Q. M., U. S. V.). (W. D., Oct. 21.)

The following named officers will report before the Examining Board to meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry D. Siver, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John P. Finley, Q. M., 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas P. Dwyer, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis H. Bush, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

The following officers will report before the Board to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Jerald A. Olmsted, 9th U. S. Cav.; Capt. William H. Beck, 10th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Henry Seton, 4th U. S. Inf.; Capt. George H. Palmer, 16th U. S. Inf.

The following named officers will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Maj. George W. H. Stouch, 20th Inf., promoted from Capt., 3d Inf., subject to examination (Maj. and C. S., U. S. V.); Capt. Charles H. Noble, 16th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Washington L. Sanborn, 25th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 4th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Martin B. Hughes, 9th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Frederick K. Ward, 1st U. S. Cav. (W. D., Oct. 25.)

## SPECIAL ORDERS. H. Q. A., OCT. 27.

It is announced from the War Department that G. Q. 40 will not govern in the cases of men hereafter enlisted or re-enlisted in the Regular Army.

Upon their arrival from Porto Rico the light batteries named will be stationed as follows: Light Batteries C and F, 3d Art., and Light Battery D, 5th Art., Fort Riley; Light Battery B, 4th Art., Fort Sheridan.

In addition to the instructions published in par. 1, G. Q. 121, the provisions of G. Q. 114 are extended so as to authorize a regimental commander when his regiment is serving as a separate command to grant furloughs to sick and wounded soldiers upon the recommendation of the Regimental Surgeon, and to order transportation to their homes of men so furloughed.

Par. 637, of the Regulations, is amended to read: "The giving or taking of receipts in blank for public money is prohibited, except receipts to vouchers for publishing advertisements, which will be received prior to audit."

A. A. Surg. James F. Archer will proceed to Fort Caswell, N. C.

Cadet Jerome G. Pillow, 2d class, is granted leave until Aug. 28, 1898.

These assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Col. John H. Patterson (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 22d Inf.), to the 20th Inf., to date from Sept. 28, vice Hawkins; Lieut. Col. Charles Porter (promoted from Major, 5th Inf.), to the 22d Inf., to date from Sept. 28, vice Patterson, promoted; Capt. Granger Adams (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 5th Art.), to the 7th Art., to date from Sept. 19, vice Simpson, appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General; 1st Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr. (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 4th Art.), to the 5th Art., to date from Sept. 19, vice Adams, promoted.

Capt. J. Walker Benet, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook on official business.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., is extended two months.

Leave for 20 days is granted A. A. Surg. Robert E. Bell.

Leave for 10 days is granted Capt. Horatio G. Sickel, 7th Cav.

A. A. Surg. Jose. Lugo Vina will proceed to Ponce.

2d Lieut. Archie J. Harris, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff.

## ARMY BOARDS.

Upon the application of Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Long, Q. M., U. S. V., Depot Q. M., a Board of Survey is appointed to meet, from time to time, to act conjointly with representatives of owners of steamships chartered by the United States as transports in connection with the removal from such vessels of all property of the United States. The Board will also determine if any repairs are necessary to place these vessels in the same condition as when chartered as transports, and the amount necessary to refit the vessels. The Board will also determine various incidental questions which may arise pending return to the chartered transports. Detail: Maj. S. F. Thorn, Chief C. S., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank S. Munn, 8th California Vol. Inf. (S. O. 156, D. Cal., Oct. 13.)

A Military Board, to consist of Col. John H. Wholley, 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; Maj. Frank S. Rice, 1st Battalion, California Vol. Art.; Maj. Wilder S. Metcalf, 20th Kansas; Maj. A. B. Bayless, 1st Tennessee; Maj. John Carr, 1st Washington, is appointed to meet at Camp Merriam, Oct. 14, to examine into the qualifications of Capts. J. E. Towers and G. N. Watson, 20th Kansas Vol. Inf. (S. O. 156, D. Cal., Oct. 13.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers. Detail: Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; Maj. David H. Kinzie, 3d U. S. Art.; Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d U. S. Art.; Capt. Henry C. Danes, 3d U. S. Art.; Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. David J. Rumbough, 3d U. S. Art., Recorder. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. Samuel O. Robinson, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Lawrence C. Carr, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at Santiago, Cuba, for the examination of officers for promotion. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. William H. Powell, 9th U. S. Inf.; Maj. Jesse M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf.; Maj. Thomas Wilbourn, 21st Inf.; A. A. Surg. William W. Calhoun, U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. Alexander L. Ladd, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 9th Inf., Recorder. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

A Military Board to consist of Col. Rawleigh P. Smyth, 3d Texas; Lieut. Col. George W. Hardy, 4th Texas; Maj. Alfred W. Drew, 3d Texas; Maj. William A. Taylor, 3d Texas; Maj. Allen Buell, 4th Texas, is appointed to meet at Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., Nov. 1 proximo, to examine into the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of Capt. Charles A. Duff, 3d Texas Vol. Inf. (S. O. 134, D. G., Oct. 24.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. William S. McCaskey, 2d U. S. Inf.; Maj. George H. Torney, Surg. U. S. A.; Maj. Jacob A. Augur, 4th U. S. Cav.; Maj. James Miller, 20th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. William H. Chapman, 20th U. S. Inf., Recorder. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. V. (Col., 7th U. S. Cav.); Maj. Curtis E. Munro, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th U. S. Inf.; Maj. Alfred C. Markley, 24th U. S. Inf.; A. A. Surg. John A. Murtagh, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, Adj't., 25th U. S. Inf., Recorder. (W. D., Oct. 25.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made: Maj. Constant Williams, from the 17th U. S. Inf., to the 10th U. S. Inf.; Maj. Lyster M. O'Brien, from the 19th U. S. Inf. to the 17th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

The following transfers are made: Maj. William M. Van Horne, from the 22d U. S. Inf., to the 8th U. S. Inf.; Maj. Charles G. Penney, from the 8th U. S. Inf. to the 22d U. S. Inf. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

The following transfers are made in the 10th U. S. Cav.: Capt. Guy Carleton, from Troop G to L to 2d Lt. Thomas A. Roberts, from Troop L to G. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

A Court of Inquiry is ordered to meet in Boston, Mass., Oct. 26, 1898, at the request of 1st Lieut. Jeremiah G. Fennessy, R. Q. M., 9th Massachusetts Vols., to investigate certain allegations made in the public press of Boston as to his conduct between July 1, 1898, and Sept. 1, 1898, copies of which will be referred to the court. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art.; Maj. Carle A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Edward T. Brown, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, 2d Art., Recorder. (W. D., Oct. 21.)

At Madison Barracks, Oct. 27. Detail: Capts. James Regan, George Palmer, Robert H. Anderson, 1st Lieuts. Frank De W. Ramsey, John M. Sigworth, Joseph Frazier, 2d Lieuts. Thomas F. Dryer, Harry F. Rethers, Fred. L. Munson; 1st Lieut. Andre W. Brewster, 9th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 247, D. E., Oct. 24.)

At Montauk Point, Oct. 27. Detail: Capts. Alexander W. Cooke, Barton F. Dickson, William L. Geary, 1st Lieuts. Arthur T. Valentine, Maurice W. Cooley, Christopher C. Fitzgerald, 2d Lieuts. Jss. E. Lawton, Frank S. Clark, Orville Benson; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Brooks, J. A.; all of the 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs. (S. O. 247, D. E., Oct. 24.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., at 10 o'clock m. on Nov. 1, for the trial of Capt. Frederic L. Palmer, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 9th Inf. (Capt. and A. A. G., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. Ruthers, 8th Inf. (Maj. and C. S., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Leon S. Rondelle, 1st Inf. (Maj. and Q. M., U. S. V.). (W. D., Oct. 24.)

1st Lieut. Charles H. Cabanisa, U. S. A., is detailed as Professor at Delaware College, Newark, Del.; Lieut. Col. Albert P. Morrow, U. S. A., is detailed as Professor at East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla. (S. O. 156, D. Cal., Oct. 25.)

1st Lieut. David D. Johnston, U. S. A., is detailed for service as Professor at St. Louis University, at St. Louis, Mo. (W. D., Oct. 26.)

## COLLEGE DUTY.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Cabanisa, U. S. A., is detailed as Professor at Delaware College, Newark, Del.; Lieut. Col. Albert P. Morrow, U. S. A., is detailed as Professor at East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla. (S. O. 156, D. Cal., Oct. 25.)

## VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Light Battery C, Utah Vol. Art., is designated to garrison Angel Island, and the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, will send the battery to that post in time to relieve the 2d Battalion, 1st Washington Vol. Inf., of that garrison upon its departure for Manila. (S. O. 156, D. Cal., Oct. 13.)

Capt. G. V. Bacon, 14th Minnesota, will mobilize his company at Camp Van Duzee, Kittsondale, Minn.; Capt. Bacon will assume command of Camp Van Duzee. (S. O. 139, D. D., Oct. 11.)

The 7th California Vol. Inf., ordered to be mustered out, will proceed to its rendezvous, Los Angeles, Cal., on Oct. 13, and at that point the Colonel of the regiment will grant furloughs. (S. O. 153, D. Cal., Oct. 10.)

The C. O., Duluth Battalion, 14th Minnesota, will send fifty men of his command for station as follows: 25 at Faribault and 25 at Bemidji, for duty in protecting inhabitants and property from possible attack by Indians. (S. O. 141, D. D., Oct. 13.)

The four batteries of the 1st Maine Vol. Heavy Artillery, now at Augusta, will proceed via Boston and New York to Savannah, Ga., where it will be reported by the battalion commander to the Commanding General 7th Army Corps for duty. On arriving at Boston the battalion will embark on the ship that brings the 6th Massachusetts Vol. Inf. to that port, for transfer to New York, where it will take another ship sailing for Savannah. (S. O. 247, D. E., Oct. 24.)

The sick leave granted Col. C. L. Kennan, 5th Ohio Vol. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 20.)

1st Lieut. Bryan Conrad, 1st Montana, is honorably discharged as such on tender of resignation, to take effect Sept. 1, 1898, by reason of his acceptance on Sept. 2, 1898, of an appointment as 2d Lieutenant of Infantry, U. S. A.

1st Lieut. Bloomfield Usber, Co. E, 22d New York Vol. Inf., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for duty with Battery L, 6th U. S. Art. (W. D., Oct. 24.)

Capt. Frederic S. Young, 1st Lieut. Walter G. Sneed, O. M., and 2d Lieut. Dale G. Kilburn, 3d Texas Vol. Inf., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., by Nov. 1, in arrest, for trial by the G. C. M. appointed to meet at that post. (S. O. 134, D. G., Oct. 24.)

## THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The report of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, on the work of the Signal Corps, is unusually interesting and will be valuable to the future historian. Speaking of the Santiago campaign, he says: "Especial interest for the Signal Corps attaches to this siege, since, as is stated elsewhere, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army was responsible for the inception of this campaign, which proved to be the turning point of the war." The services of the Signal Corps were very important during the agitating week when Cervera was in Santiago Bay without a fleet to oppose him within 300 miles. Gen. Greely gives the following account of what his subordinates accomplished. We presume these are the "private confidential advices" to which Admiral Sampson referred in his letter to Admiral Schley:

"In the interest of history, let alone justice to the Signal Corps of the Army, the truth should be told. The location of Cervera's squadron at Santiago was first made by Col. James Allen, and later verified independently by Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Maxfield, both officers of the Signal Corps. The blockading of Cervera's squadron was due to the conservative action of the President and Secretary of the Navy, based on reports and representations made personally to them by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Secretary Long, alive to the situation, in an official dispatch, says: 'All military and naval movements depend upon that point' (the presence of Cervera in Santiago Harbor).

"On May 19 Admiral Cervera entered the harbor of Santiago with his squadron. That very day Col. Allen telegraphed in cipher to the Chief Signal Officer: 'Five Spanish vessels arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Have

notified Admiral commanding (Sampson). The Spanish flagship arrived Santiago de Cuba. The Admiral (Cervera) hastily wired Madrid.' On the following morning he added the following information: 'Pelayo and four cruisers in Santiago. No destroyer or torpedo boat arrived there.' This information was communicated immediately to the President, and by his orders to the Secretary of the Navy, who, being impressed by the assurance of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army as to the entire reliability of this report, proved himself equal to the emergency, and on that very day gave such prompt and effective orders as resulted in the blockade of Santiago and the ultimate destruction of Cervera's fleet."

The report says that Col. Allen furnished cipher advice of the most valuable sort from Santiago almost daily. He first reported that the Spanish squadron was short of coal and could not renew its supply at Santiago, and also that the unarmored American cruisers off the Cuban coast "were mistaken by the Spanish for the main American fleet," proving, says Gen. Greely, "the wisdom and efficiency of Admiral Sampson's orders by cable that the fast unarmored cruisers of the Navy should perform scouting duty off Santiago." The report then adds:

A cipher message of the 23d stated correctly that Admiral Schley was that day at Cienfuegos, and Cervera was at Santiago. Meanwhile the Navy had been unable to verify the fact of Cervera's presence at Santiago, and as a result the correctness of the information furnished by the Signal Corps was sharply questioned. The Chief Signal Officer, being informed that the whole campaign was conducted upon his representations, was asked to verify this information from other sources, if possible. Prompt action was taken by the Chief Signal Officer, who adopted such lines of operations that thereafter there was scarcely a day he was not in possession of information coming over one or more of the six cables leading out of Santiago.

It is an interesting anti-climax that when Cervera's squadron was destroyed, on July 3, Col. Allen, the same officer who originally reported the arrival of the fleet on the very day it reached Santiago, likewise reported by telegraph to the Chief Signal Officer the fact that the entire fleet had been destroyed, which information was conveyed to the President, and the country four hours in advance of any other official advice.

The management which left the Signal Corps telegraph train behind in Tampa is not commended and the report intimates that Gen. Shafter did not appreciate the resources and value of modern rapid methods of communication in the field. He says: "The lack of thoroughly trained men was not the only serious factor that threatened the efficiency of the signal work. Seeing that visual signalling, which the commanding General of the 5th Army Corps relied upon, contrary to professional advice, was practically impossible for land operations and only useful between the coast stations and the fleet, it is impossible to surmise what would have been the result had it not been for the supply of insulated wire, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, etc., which Lieut. Col. Allen furnished to Lieut. Col. Green. In spite of this initial discouragement the Corps was able to establish direct communication between headquarters, the several positions at the front, the vessels of the fleet and Washington, all within a short time. In the following remarks it is certain the Chief Signal Officer does not exceed the estimate which has been formed in other countries of the value of signal service: 'Concerning this telegraphic and telephonic service, which did not fall within the plans of the Major General commanding the 5th Army Corps, and for which he made no provision, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army feels it incumbent upon him to point out its absolute military necessity and value, and to indicate the extraordinary risks which any General commanding a detached army, especially one serving on a foreign soil, assumes when he leaves himself unprovided with telegraphic or telephonic facilities.'

During the bombardment the fire was necessarily directed by signal and with great success. Considering these services, it is not surprising that Gen. Greely mentions the fact that "the Signal Corps failed to receive from Maj. Gen. Shafter in his original report even a notice that it participated in the Santiago campaign."

Of the war balloon he says: "The forcing of the Signal Corps balloon to the skirmish line, where its position is reported to have caused serious loss to the troops by disclosing their movements and attracting the enemy's fire, was the action of Maj. Gen. Shafter through his Chief Engineer, Col. George McC. Derby, in the face of the professional advice given by Lieut. Col. Maxfield, of the U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, who is charged with the practical operation of the balloon, and who, besides sharing absolutely every danger to which Col. Derby was subjected, in addition had his horse shot under him in a previous reconnaissance of the ground."

The existence of a "press censorship" which was so much talked of is denied, "as the Chief Signal Officer ignored all suggestions looking to an interference with the free and untrammeled publication of press matter, even by the most sensational and unpatriotic of journals." A high compliment is paid the Associated Press and many of the leading journals, "for in more than one instance information of the highest interest to the public has never been published to this day, being held secret by press associations, newspaper correspondents and editors, as calculated if given publicity, to injure the national cause."

Gen. Greely recommends that there be added to the Signal Corps 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 20 Lieutenants, 50 Corporals, 40 first-class Sergeants, 60 Sergeants, 250 first-class privates and 500 second-class privates, making the whole corps consist of 28 officers and 500 enlisted men. He proposes that the line of the Army shall be relieved from the duty of military signalling, and recommends that vacancies in the Signal Corps shall be filled from among those officers who have served in the United States Volunteer Signal Corps. Gen. Greely points out that the high professional standing of officers of the Signal Corps depends on competitive and rigid examination, and recommends that this requirement be continued in making promotions.

A dispatch to the "Evening Post" from Savannah, Ga., says: "It is stated here on what seems to be good authority that the long trial of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, of the United States Engineers, will come to nothing, and that the whole ground may have to be gone over again. It is an open secret that the papers in the case have recently been reviewed by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, whose findings have been transmitted to the President. It is said that he concludes that the court martial went beyond its authority in taking evidence and that its whole proceedings were void from a strictly legal point of view. It will be recalled that Capt. Carter's private correspondence was seized and parts of it put in evidence, the Judge Advocate alking that when a man became a soldier of the United States he no longer had private rights which were paramount. According to Senator Edmunds's alleged view this finding of the court martial has no standing in law. Whether the President will accept this view remains to be seen. The knowing ones say that he will, and that a new case will be made against Carter on the ground that his river and harbor works were fraudulent and wasteful of the Federal funds intrusted to him."

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### BORN.

BAKER.—At Burlington, N. J., on Oct. 25, 1898, to the wife of Lieut. Asher C. Baker, U. S. N., twin sons.

KEMP.—Born to the widow of Lieut. Ulysses Grant Kemp, 7th Cav., U. S. A., a daughter, Oct. 25, 1898.

YOUNG.—At Waverley, La., Aug. 8, 1898, to the wife of P. A. Surg. L. L. Young, U. S. N., a daughter, Blanche Le Sapier.

### MARRIED.

CARR—CHAPMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, at The Elm, the residence of Col. A. C. Tyler, near New London, Conn., by the Rev. W. H. Littlefield, of Chelsea, Mass., Blanche Lanman Chapman, daughter of the late Adm. Joseph Lanman, U. S. N., to Clarence Alfred Carr, P. A. Engr., U. S. N.

HARTWICK—MICHELSON.—At Grayling, Mich., Oct. 19, 1898, Miss Karen Besse Michelson to Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, 9th U. S. Cav.

MERRITT—WILLIAMS.—At the Savoy Hotel, London, England, Oct. 24, 1898, Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., to Miss Laura Williams, daughter of Mr. Norman Williams, of Chicago.

ROCKENBACH—BALDWIN.—At Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 19, 1898, Lieut. S. D. Rockenbach, 9th U. S. Cav., to Miss Emma Baldwin.

ROOSEVELT—HAMERSLY.—On Monday, Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, 512 West End avenue, New York, by the Rev. John Prescott, Little Oldfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hamersly, to Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr.

SHEIELDS—MARTIN.—At Girard, O., Oct. 6, 1898, Mr. S. Shields, of Chicago, to Miss Ethel Ainsworth Martin, daughter of the late Col. James P. Martin, A. G. Dept., U. S. A.

WRIGHT—SMITH.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1898, Mr. C. H. Wright, of Pittsfield, Mass., to Miss Helen Saunders Smith, daughter of Chief Engr. David Smith, U. S. N.

### DIED.

CREIGHTON.—At Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 25, 1898, of malarial fever, Lieut. Francis Creighton, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, formerly Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

GORDON.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 26, 1898, at his residence, Hyattsville, Md., Charles Garnett Gordon, Capt. U. S. A.

INCH.—At Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1898, Chief Engr. Philip Inch, U. S. N., retired.

TAYLOR.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., Oct. 16, 1898, A. A. Surg. Donald A. Taylor, U. S. A.

UPHAM.—At Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 21, 1898, Col. John Jaques Upham, U. S. A., retired.

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### RECENT DEATHS.

John H. Dialogue, head of the firm of Dialogue & Son, iron shipbuilders, died at Camden, N. J., Oct. 23. He was seventy years old. The important works of his firm grew out of a small shop which he established in 1850.

1st Lieut. Hyman T. Scott, of Co. G, 3d N. C. Vol., died Oct. 22, at Lexington, Ky., from a pistol shot wound accidentally inflicted upon himself.

A dispatch from Guantanamo, Cuba, announces the death of Capt. D. L. M. Peixotto, of the 3d U. S. Vol. Inf., of yellow fever. He was buried at Camp Lawton. Capt. Peixotto was formerly an officer of the 7th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and went to Cuba with the 4th Immunes. Capt. Peixotto was taken sick on Oct. 20 with a typical case of yellow fever and died in a comatose condition on Oct. 24 at 4 p. m. He was partially conscious on the morning of the 24th, but after 10 a. m., became rapidly worse.

Col. John J. Upham, U. S. Army, retired, who died October 21, at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., was graduated from West Point in 1859, promoted to the 9th U. S. Infantry, attaining a Captaincy in 1861. His service during the war, 1861-65, was arduous and highly efficient, receiving the brevet of Major for his gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg. He was transferred to the 8th Cav. in 1871, and Jan. 14, 1892, attained a Colonelcy. 8th Cav., retiring at his own request the 30th of the same month. Col. Upham was a great favorite socially, and he and his wife had many warm friends in Milwaukee and in St. Augustine, Fla., where they always went every year during the season.

Lieut. Francis Creighton, 2d Co., U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, died this week at Santiago de Cuba, of malarial fever. The deceased was for many years a Sergeant of the Signal Corps of the Regular Army and a most efficient and valuable soldier.

An order has been sent by the War Department to Fort McPherson, Ga., directing that a board of officers meet at the earliest practicable date for the purpose of examining all the contract doctors located at that post. There are at the present time eight of these physicians at Fort McPherson. The Board will consist of one Surgeon Major and two Captains.

Four companies of the 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers, now stationed at Montauk Point, have been ordered to join Gen. Lee's corps at Savannah. The 6th Missouri Volunteers has been designated to remain at Jackson-

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ville, and act as a guard for the stores of the 7th Corps until removed. This regiment will eventually go to Cuba.



Ivory Soap has many advantages for the soldier in the field. Besides being a perfect soap for the hands and face and for the bath, it is specially suited to the washing of flannel clothing. Ivory Soap, because of its purity, is also valuable as a First Aid accessory, it is unexcelled for the cleansing of cuts, wounds and sores.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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## DR. FRANCIS LIEBER.

When, in the early spring, the President's call for Volunteers brought the young men of America to their feet, Dr. Francis Lieber, son of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and grandson of the famous jurist having the same name, was practicing in Washington and lived a bachelor in his boyhood's home. The call brought at once the offer of his services to the country and he accepted a contract as Acting Assistant Surgeon, receiving orders assigning him to immediate duty with Battery A, of the 6th Artillery, commanded by Capt. John T. Honeycutt, at Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Fla. This post was a wretched aggregation of broken down sheds long abandoned as a post and the young Surgeon soon found abundant occupation for his professional skill. For months this large battery, composed mainly of recruits, had no officers besides its Captain and the contract Surgeon, both overwhelmed with innumerable responsibilities and anxieties. The necessities of the case required that the Surgeon in addition to his proper functions should assume many of the duties of a line officer, which he did with a cheerfulness and untiring zeal that won the admiration of his commanding officer, the devotion of his men and the affection of both. During all the hot, tedious, trying summer, these two devoted men spent their life's blood, drop by drop, in an heroic struggle against wretched conditions for the comfort and well-being of their men.

Dr. Lieber, notwithstanding the overwhelming labor of his many official functions, went among them as a personal friend and endeared himself by repeated acts of kindness and interest to which many a heart in the command has since paid the tribute of tears. Although never robust, his ardent temperament bore him up until a few weeks ago climate and exhaustion did their perfect work. The company had been ordered to St. Augustine, but Dr. Lieber with some of the sick was left behind at Fort Clinch to shift for themselves. At first he refused to yield to the disease and worked among his sick, himself a fever victim. Then came the terrible storm that smote the South Atlantic coast and tore from his little hut the roof that sheltered him, leaving him exposed a whole night to the fierce torrent and hurricane while the sea, raised to a tidal wave, flooded his room to a depth of several feet. This terrible exposure was his death warrant, for, although removed to a hospital and tenderly nursed by his mother, he died within a few days after very great suffering, following to the grave his Captain, companion and devoted friend, John T. Honeycutt. His body was brought to Washington by his mother and thence, after testimonials of affection and admiration such as are seldom called forth by so young a man, was laid to rest at Arlington.

It is difficult to attempt to do justice in words to so rare a character as that of Francis Lieber. Nothing but personal contact and intimacy could bring full ap-

preciation of the many tender qualities of his heart and the sunny attributes of his disposition. He was first of all a man of pure soul and earnest religious fervor—a communicant and reverent churchman—wholly reserved and unobtrusive in his religious life; a devoted and home-loving son and brother with whom no pleasure compared to that of the family fireside; a conscientious and untiring student of his profession, and withal a generous, sunny, affectionate friend and companion. No soldier on the field of battle ever rendered his life for his country with more unselfish patriotism, and the right to be laid to rest wrapped in his country's flag was never earned by more heroic devotion than was manifested in the brief military career of this stainless young civilian who perished far from the battlefield, in the ruins of an abandoned fort, a victim to duty perfectly accomplished. Beloved by all who knew him and especially mourned by his professional associates, his life was entirely beautiful and his death wholly glorious.

C. W. L.

It appears that a new luminous or star shell of 3-inch diameter, to be thrown at an angle of 45 degrees by a special apparatus, has been adopted by the Russian artillery. This information is given by the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung," which infers that the Russians favor night fighting, while German experience in the war of 1870-71 was far from favoring the combat under these conditions.

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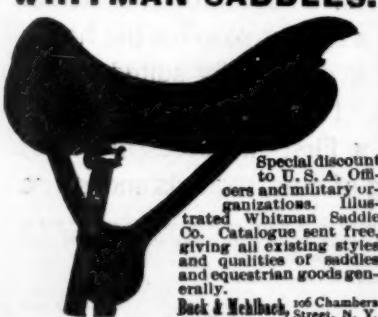
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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L. R.—The next vacancy to West Point from the 10th District of Iowa will be 1899.  
MASS.—The 11th District of Massachusetts will not be vacant to West Point until 1902.

H. B.—We do not contemplate publishing any history of the New York Guard at present.

F. S. C.—As you live in Buffalo go to Fort Porter and the Quartermaster may be able to show you the book containing cuts of uniforms, insignia, etc. Such a book was issued by the Quartermaster General of the Army some time ago.

A. P.—By writing to the Adjutant of each Regular regiment in the Army and Navy Journal may produce the desired result. As you reside in New York call at our office once week day about 5 p. m. and full information will be given you.

H. and G.—The New York agents for the Lysle Gun and the Manby Rocket, is David Kahnweiler, 437 Pearl street, New York City.

NON-COM.—Write to Chief Clerk, Lighthouse Service, Washington, D. C., stating what position you wish, whether on lighthouses or in lighthouse, and he will give you desired information. Your record might assist you.

R. H. B.—Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner was appointed 1st Lieutenant 31st New York Inf. in 1861, Captain 22d New York State Militia in 1862, 1st Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps in 1865. He received the brevet of Captain for gallantry and meritorious service during the war. He was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service Aug. 13, 1866, July 20, 1866.

W. L.—3-inches trees by a German ar—Deutsche kans favor the war under these was appointed 2d Lieutenant 9th U. S. Inf. July 20, 1866.

promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1868, transferred to 1st U. S. Art. in 1869, was appointed Major and Judge Advocate, U. S. A., in 1873, and was retired for disability incurred in the line of duty Dec. 8, 1888. In addition a medal of honor was conferred upon him "for distinguished services performed during the recent war, while serving as Captain 22d New York State Militia Infantry."

OLD SOLDIER.—You are entitled to count double time towards retirement for the period from March 7 to April 2, 1866, not April 15, 1866.

U. S. N.—The next retirement for age in the Pay Corps of the Army is that of Brig. Gen. T. H. Stanton, Paymaster General, Jan. 30, 1899.

K.—About what number of children of Revolutionary war soldiers are estimated or known to be living, and the name and age of the youngest child? Answer.—It is impossible to answer this question. The Editor of the Army and Navy Journal has an uncle who is the son of a Revolutionary soldier and you may learn of others by inquiry.

The French battleship Suffren will be the largest warship ever built in a French yard, 411 feet 9 inches long, 70 feet beam at water line, and with a stern draught of 27 feet 6 inches. The ship will have a complete belt of armor, which will be surmounted with lighter plating amidships protecting the base of the turrets. The great guns—four of 12-inch caliber—will be coupled in turrets as in the later type of French battleships, and there will be ten 6.5-inch quick-fires, eight 3.9-inch quick-fires, twenty 1.8-inch guns and four torpedoes, two of them

submerged. There will be three triple-expansion engines, in separate compartments, each driving a screw, and supplied by Belleville boilers, and the total power will be 16,200 horses, corresponding to a speed of eighteen knots. The fuel carried will be 820 tons of coal and oil, giving a range of 5,100 miles at ten knots, but these may be increased to 1,150 tons and 7,000 miles.

Included in the recent Parliamentary return of British warships were the following which are mainly armed with muzzle-loading guns: Battleships—Ajax, Agamemnon, Temeraire, Inflexible, Superb, Alexandra, Dreadnought, Neptune, Triumph, Swiftsure, Sultan, Iron Duke, Invincible, Audacious, Monarch and Hercules. Of armored cruisers—Northampton, Nelson, Shannon, Northumberland, Agincourt, Achilles, Minotaur, Black Prince and Warrior. No other foreign warships carry muzzle-loading guns.

A Prussian deserter, in full uniform, crossed the frontier, and in broad daylight passed sentry after sentry in a French garrison town without being challenged, simply because the sentries were ignorant that the uniform which the man wore was that of a Prussian regiment. These desertions are said to amount on the average to 2,000 every year, the frontier towns of Verdun, Nancy, Lunéville, Saint Die, and Belfort receiving each, on the average, one deserter daily from the German army.



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A much larger standing army is now rendered necessary, and as West Point cannot supply the officers, they will be selected largely from graduates of the best private military schools. Col. Heyl, U. S. Army Inspector General, in his report for 1892, says:

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The military department of the MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY stands pre-eminently without a peer among all of its class."—Capt. J. M. Lee, U. S. Army Inspector, report to War Department, 1894.

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## FOREIGN NOTES.

We have already stated that the Russians are constructing a branch line from the Trans-Caspian Railway to the Afghan frontier, via the Kushk River Valley. This advance will require very careful watching, on the part of England, as it might easily turn out to be a very serious menace to our interests. This will enable them to concentrate their forces within easy striking distance of Herat, which is no more than sixty or seventy miles away, over an easy country. Then they can throw troops and supplies into the fortress of Herat and so strengthen it as to make it impregnable to any attack from India other than a regular siege.

The English, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," are reported to have a new mountain gun which is even better than the 2.5-in. weapon which did such excellent service in India. It weighs the same, 400 pounds, and it can therefore be carried as easily by mule transport over difficult country. It is two-jointed and is much more powerful, having a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch caliber in place of  $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch, and a projectile weighing 10 pounds in place of seven. It uses smokeless cordite in place of the black powder used with the 2.5 gun. This not only reduces the cartridge but will prevent the concentration of the enemy's fire upon the battery. It is expected that the next year or so will see the English mountain batteries armed with the new gun.

The British authorities are making an official inspection of the forts all round the British coast, with a view to moving the old guns and replacing them with the new

6-inch quick-firing gun. The old ordnance will be sent to Woolwich.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" thinks that the Mauser magazine pistol seems likely to replace the revolver, and a demand has already sprung up in India for the new weapon. British officers who have used it in practice at targets speak very highly of its accuracy; and the fact that it does not jam is also a great point in its favor. There are two points, however, which should not be overlooked if the pistol is to be used on service. One is the small hard cased bullet which cannot have much effect unless it strikes a vital part. This may be corrected by using Dum Dum upsetting bullets. The other is a doubt whether the smokeless powder used in the cartridges will stand the great variations of climate in India in the same way that cordite does.

It is said that the Japanese are having a torpedo of 24-inch diameter made in Austria. The intended range is said to be 2,000 yards, and the speed thirty-five knots.

In several of the French battleships, such as the Massena, the weight of armour actually amounts to a third of the total displacement, and the French authorities think that vessels of this sort, even if inferior in numbers, could stand up to a fleet of English ships with unarmored ends and destroy them.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK GUARD

Although the orders issued from the Adjutant General's Office of New York from time to time concerning

the State Guard have been conflicting and not adapted to raise the morale of the force, Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe, the Division Commander, is confident that in a few weeks the State force will be as fully efficient as it ever was. Gen. Roe will take personal charge of the reconstruction of the Guard, and it is certain that no officer or man will suffer any injustice from him. Orders issued from the Adjutant General's Office some time ago led both Volunteers and Guardsmen to believe that contracts made with them would be broken, and that they were not to be fairly treated. Gen. Roe wishes it to be understood that any Guardsman who has served as a Volunteer and desires his discharge from the State service, will get it without difficulty, and that the reconstruction of organizations will be made without any friction and to the satisfaction of all. Many men in the Volunteers are desirous of remaining in the State force, especially now that their organizations have won additional prestige by serving with the Army of the United States. While some of them did not get under fire, they performed the duties required and were eager for orders to the front. The new Guard will have many men in its ranks who have gained valuable experience in active service, which should add to its efficiency. Members of the Guard who were transferred to the provisional organizations will be returned to their old commands as soon as they are formed.

Among the articles of value recovered by the divers from the wreck of the Maine was a fine gold watch, with a massive chain and charm of the same metal.

## Wedding Silver

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which was found to belong to O. O. White, rated as Chief Master-at-arms, whose name appears on the death list of the Maine. Inquiry showed that White's mother was still living in Youghal, Ireland, and after proper identification, Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, sent the watch to her.

The visit of the U. S. S. Marblehead to Quebec, Canada, has proved a very pleasant one to her officers, who have been crowded with invitations to attend social events. They have attended several at-homes and garden parties and have occupied boxes at the theatre, together with the officers of the British warships. Mayor Parent visited the Marblehead and presented Capt. McCall with the beautifully painted shield which served as one of the decorations at the Citizens' Ball last week.

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Adjt. Gen. Peck, of Vermont, under date of Oct. 15, announced the following: Oscar W. Peck, of Winooski, is appointed Surgeon General, with rank of Brigadier General. The following appointments upon the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief have been made: Frank L. Greene, of St. Albans; Edward J. Booth, of Burlington; Farrand S. Stranahan, of St. Albans; George T. Chaffee, of Rutland; Henry S. Bingham, of Bennington; Joseph G. Brown, of Montpelier; Benjamin Hinman, of Derby; Curtis S. Emery, of Chelsea, and Walter W. Brown, of Springfield, to be Aides-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel; Charles E. Nelson, of Montgomery Centre, to be Aide-de-Camp and inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of Colonel.

So far as reported, the dead of New England in the war between the United States and Spain number 68. Of these, 55 were from Massachusetts, 5 from New Hampshire, 3 from Maine, and 1 each from Vermont and Rhode Island.

A British officer says: "What strikes me most about the engagement outside Santiago is that, however quickly guns unprotected by armor may be silenced, modern ships seem to take as much battering and as long a time to destroy as the wooden ships did in the old wars."

The British War Office has definitely adopted the Vickers-Maxim breech screw, which is to be applied to all future breech-loading guns made either at Woolwich or by contract. It is expected to increase the safety, endurance and hitting qualities of the guns.

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